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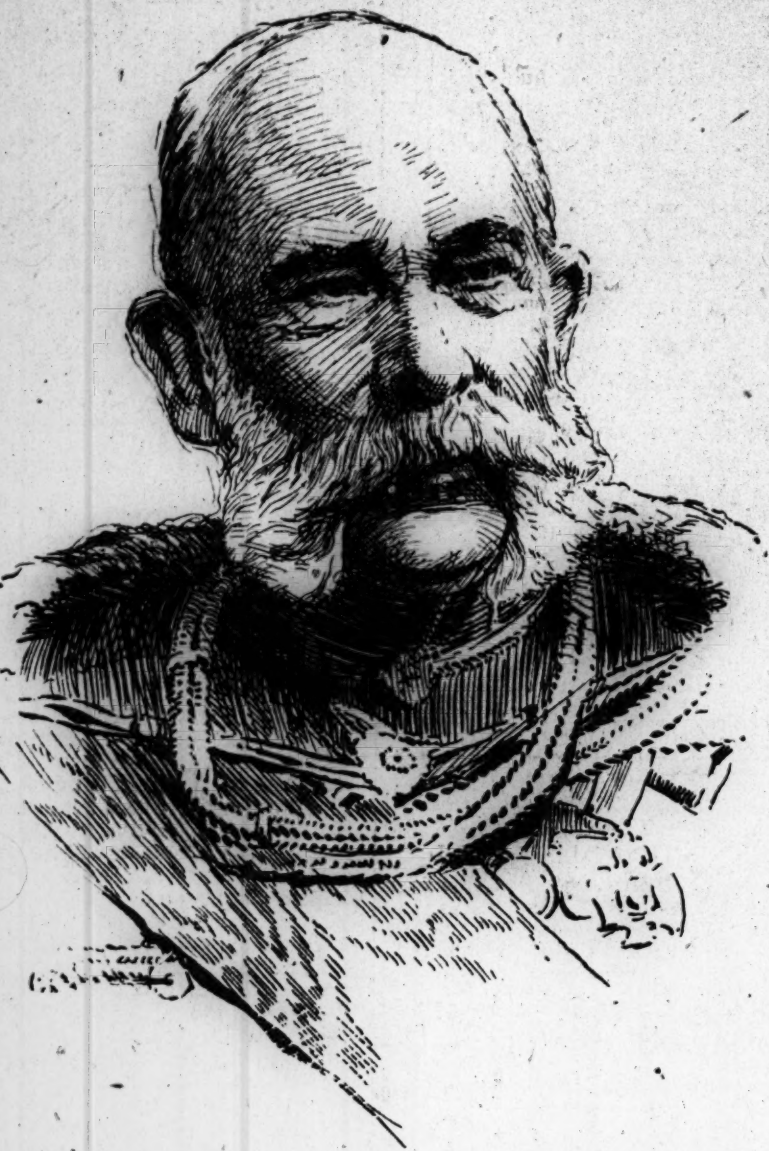
## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The capture by General von Falkenhayn's forces of Craiova, the most important city in western Wallachia, is unquestionably one of the most serious blows which Rumania has sustained since she entered the war. The position, for some days past, has been very obscure; but it now appears certain that the Rumanian generals have been completely out-manuevered in this theater, whilst the descent of the Austro-German forces on Craiova is only comparable to the German march on Paris during the first weeks of the war. There is no news of the Rumanian forces operating in the neighborhood of Orsova, the great fortress on the Danube at the junction of the Hungarian, Serbian and Rumanian frontiers, some 80 miles northwest of Craiova. In any event, the capture of Craiova has cut off their retreat by rail, and has also placed General von Falkenhayn in possession of the Craiova-Vidin railway, thus enabling him to complete their encirclement.

The immediate object of General von Falkenhayn is probably not so much the capture of Bucharest, as the securing of a strong strategic line from the Rotherm Pass to the Danube, along the valley of the Alt. As was pointed out some days ago, every week that passes makes the invasion of Rumania a more serious problem, and the passage of the mountainous country which lies between Craiova and the Rumanian capital, some 120 miles away, is not a task which General von Falkenhayn is likely to attempt at this time of the year. On the other hand, the political effect of any serious menace to Bucharest would be very great, and it is quite unknown what force the German general has at his disposal.

In the Salonika theater, in the neighborhood of Monastir, the Allied troops continue to press the German-Bulgarian forces northward. Unofficial advices from Salonika report that the Serbians have captured seven villages, west and northwest of Monastir, and made a considerable number of prisoners.

There is no news of importance from the remaining theaters.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Franz Josef I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary

## FRANZ JOSEF PASSES AWAY; RULED 68 YEARS

Emperor - King Showed Great Wisdom in Dealing With Affairs of State and Was Popular in Dual Monarchy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna telegram states that Emperor Franz Josef passed away at Schönbrunn last evening.

By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Vienna  
VIENNA, Austria—All Austria and all Hungary have been afraid of losing their Emperor-King, and the mere thought of the monarch's loss has for years been sufficient not merely to make the Bourse fall heavily, but to fill his subjects with concern. Newspapers there have been seen in the hands of high and low. Many persons who cannot afford the price of the cheapest of news-sheets, eagerly purchased a copy. These sheets may not be sold, as they have not passed the censor. The newspaper proprietor, therefore distributes them free to certain messenger boys and poor persons, who sell them in the streets for tips, as they are not legally entitled to ask any price whatever. At the gates of the paper offices, which are usually defended by a squad of policemen, it is "first come, first served." A boy with a batch of really interesting "specials" can make much money in a single evening.

Meanwhile, people everywhere are asking themselves: What was the secret of the great popularity of the Emperor Franz Josef? Popular he certainly was, far beyond the popularity of the average of monarchs. His appearance in the streets was always the signal for stormy ovations, and the Emperor enjoyed popularity.

Perhaps the first and chief reason for this was the perfect confidence that

## CHANGE LOOKED FOR SOON TO HELP RUMANIANS

Important Developments Hoped For on Northern Front to Relieve German Pressure

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While no confirmation of the capture of Craiova by the Germans is available, Rumanian circles assume that the report is correct. Despite the fact that the position is admittedly difficult, those in close touch with Rumania hope for important developments on the northern front very shortly.

It may be noted that von Falkenhayn's lines of communication through the Vulkan Pass are becoming lengthy and particularly liable to interruption by any movement in the north. In conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, a prominent Rumanian expressed the view that von Falkenhayn was aiming at working from the south towards the oil fields which he had failed to reach by a direct attack and ultimately at joining with von Mackensen. It remained to be seen whether the Rumanian move, following on new concentrations, would not place him in a difficult situation.

The Christian Science Monitor informant expressed satisfaction with the efforts that Russia was putting forward on Rumania's behalf. Great Russian reinforcements had mostly concluded their long journey and were concentrating and in this and every other respect Russia was putting forth her utmost effort to assist her ally. The Rumanians, he felt compelled to admit, were suffering largely from their own mistakes.

The Rumanians had believed Bulgaria would come to an understanding when she saw Rumania in the Entente ranks. He expressed his satisfaction at the achievement of the Serbs, a simple brave people whose qualities as fighters could not be surpassed. Monastir was a great success. General Sarail was performing a great service by simply holding the Bulgarians, but it had sufficient forces to follow up the Monastir success quickly. Pilep and Babuna Pass position might fall into his hands and this would compel an immediate Bulgarian retreat from the Vardar Valley positions.

The Entente would then be on the high road to victory against Bulgaria

## ENVOYS DUE TO DEPART FROM GREEK CAPITAL

Ministers of Central Powers Apply for Postponement, but Are Notified to Leave

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—The Austro-Hungarian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian ministers applied for postponement of their enforced departure from Athens, but were notified that they would have to leave on Wednesday morning.

Entente circles maintain that Count Marbass's recent statement that German submarines would sink vessels conveying recruits to Salonika was in effect a declaration of war against the part of Greece that was siding with the Allies.

The Crown Council presided over by King Constantine decided that the Greek Government could not demand of the Central Empires and their Allies the recall of their representatives but could not prevent the execution of the Allied order. It supported the Government in refusing to surrender war material to the Allies.

There is good authority for stating that M. Briand's message to King Constantine included the advice that the best solution of the present difficulties was to effect a reconciliation with M. Venizelos and to declare war on Bulgaria.

## Submarine Supplies

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday)—An official statement attributes letters, apparently signed by the deputy, M. Kalimassiotis, implicating him in the provisioning of German submarines, to a forger, who has confessed.

Another official statement attributes the demonstration some time ago before the French legation to persons attached to the Venizelist party who hoped the sham attack would be attributed to reservists and the latter's associations dissolved. The statement says there was no evidence to show the attack was arranged by Venizelist leaders.

## FINAL AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM FIGURES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—Final referendum figures give the majority against conscription 61,000; 1,146,000 voted against conscription and 1,085,000 for.

## PRUSSIAN DIET ACTS ON THE POLISH QUESTION

No Part of Prussian Poland to Be Included in New Kingdom—Revision of Anti-Polish Code to Come After War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The Prussian Diet discussed on Monday the Conservative and National Liberal motion requesting guarantees that no portion of Prussian Poland should be incorporated in the future Polish kingdom.

Von Loebell, Minister of Interior, replying to Conservative assertion to the contrary, declared that the Prussian ministry had thoroughly discussed the question before the issue of the manifesto and a step was taken in confident expectation of an advantage to the Central Powers. It was unnecessary to say that every inch of East Prussian soil was sacred and inalienable.

No Prussian could think otherwise, and the Government confidently expected Prussian Poles without prejudice to Polish national feeling would live more and more up to their duties as Prussian citizens. He then promised a revision of the anti-Polish code after the war, and said in future the Government would be guided by good will towards the Polish population.

The Progressive spokesman urged the need for such reform but the Conservative speaker feared the existence of a Polish kingdom might undermine Germanism in bilingual districts and noted with satisfaction the minister's declaration that safeguards would be provided.

Herr Shjczynski, speaking for the Poles, said the Polish people had never lost the feeling of homogeneity. The Polish question had progressed a step, but there was much apprehension that only a part of the Polish people would have national freedom.

(Continued on page eight, column five)

## DECISION IN TEST CASE OF ADAMSON LAW

Kansas City Federal Judge Holds It Invalid and Case Is to Be Sent Direct to Supreme Court on Appeal

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Judge Wallace C. Hook, in the Federal Court here today, held that the Adamson Eight-Hour Law is unconstitutional and invalid. Judge Hook refused to grant the motion made by Federal attorneys, asking that the application of the receivers of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad for an injunction against the Adamson Law be dismissed.

Attorneys for the Government are expected to appeal the case to the Supreme Court at once, which will make this case the test case to determine, in the highest court in the land, the constitutionality of the law.

"My decision was merely to rush the case to the Supreme Court as rapidly as possible," said Judge Hook. "I have given the Government until 3 o'clock to perfect an appeal to the higher court."

Francis M. Wilson, United States District Attorney, and Frank Hagerman, special counsel for the Government, intimated that the appeal would be ready "by or before 3 o'clock." Judge Hook's decision follows: "This is an independent suit to enjoin the enforcement of a recent act of Congress, commonly called the Adamson Law, upon the ground that it is contrary to the Constitution. In the character of the arguments the plaintiffs' bill of complaint is stated to be typical of a number recently filed by railroad companies in various district courts of the United States. A motion to dismiss has been presented on behalf of the defendant United States attorney. The sole question raised by it is that of the constitutionality of the law. The court is informed that the other cases stand on application for temporary injunction. An appeal from an order granting or refusing injunction goes to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and not further, by ordinary procedure, while an appeal from a final order or decree in such a case would go direct to the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In the former a decision would be inconclusive; in the latter a decision would definitely settle the question for the whole country. The motion to dismiss the case here, however, it is decided, will promptly result in a final decree from which an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The assistance of this court has been invoked to facilitate a final and authoritative determination of the constitutional question. The case was presented but yesterday and a decision is desired today.

"It is far from being an agreeable duty for a judge to record a judicial conviction that he would stand to in every circumstance. Upon the merits of a case the Government neither asks nor receives from a court greater consideration than is required by the settled rules and presumptions of law, but a request by the Department of Justice to aid the progress of a case consistently with the rights of every one cannot be declined, certainly not for personal consideration.

"Upon a consideration of the Adamson law and what is said of its practical effect and what was intended to be accomplished by it, the judgment is that, as the court construes the terms of the law, it cannot be sustained. Since both parties have said they would not plead further, 'what-ever the decision might be, a decree will be entered for the plaintiffs, reciting that the defendant prays and is allowed an appeal in open court.

"The case in which the plaintiffs were appointed receivers is in charge of the judge who is acting here. An order will be entered in that case directing plaintiffs and their counsel to cooperate with the Department of Justice in lodging the appeal in the Supreme Court by Dec. 4 next, and in then moving for the advancement thereof for such early hearing as that court may find it consistent to grant.

"Also to invite counsel for all railroad companies and others similarly interested in the question involved, to participate in the presentation of the motion to advance and in the argument."

(Continued on page five, column two)

## AUSTRALIAN COAL STRIKE SITUATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MELBOURNE, Australia (Wednesday)—The position is more serious regarding the coal strike. The miners' delegates agreed to Mr. Hughes' proposal to ballot on the Premier's proposal to secure an immediate hearing of their claims by Justice Higgins, meantime resuming work.

The miners, however, have refused to vote, entailing the cessation of Melbourne and Sydney industries. The Cabinet is considering the situation today.

## SENTENCES CONFIRMED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The Supreme Landwehr Tribunal of Vienna has confirmed the sentences passed on Dr. Kramarz, Dr. Rashin, M. Servinka, and M. Zremulski, Czech leaders, condemned in June to suffer the extreme penalty for high treason.

## HOSPITAL SHIP BRITANNIC SUNK IN AEGEAN SEA

Steamer Believed to Be White Star Liner—Reported She Hit Mine or Was Torpedoed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cable messages from London today announce that the British hospital ship Britannic, believed here to be the White Star liner of that name, the largest British ship afloat, was sunk in the Zea Channel of the Aegean Sea yesterday. An announcement by the British admiralty was to the effect that of those aboard about 50 were lost, 28 were injured and 1100 saved.

The Zea Channel is between the island of Zea and the mainland of Greece.

According to the White Star line's offices in this city, the Britannic was never in passenger service, having been taken for duty as a hospital ship before completion. About a month ago she was scheduled to go into ship-building yards in order to have her passenger accommodations rebuilt. Nothing has been heard of the ship at the New York offices, it was said, since that time.

Lacking any advices, officials of the White Star line here were today practically certain that the ship sunk was the Britannic of their line. They based this belief on two points:

First, that the liner Britannic, completed only last year, had immediately been requisitioned by the Admiralty for hospital service.

Second, that the only other Britannic of British registry listed in Lloyds was a vessel of a mere 428 tons—too small to accommodate the 1178 persons accounted for as being aboard the lost vessel in the Admiralty's list.

There are four Britannics listed in Lloyds. First is the White Star liner, of 48,158 tons. The second is a vessel of 2289 tons, owned by Brummenaes & Torgersen, and registered from a Norwegian port. The third is one owned by Montreal & Cornwall Navigation Company, registered at Montreal, whose burden is only 428 tons. The fourth Britannic of 3487 tons, was sunk several months ago.

## Washington Receives No Word

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the State Department has received no word concerning the sinking of the hospital ship Britannic, it is considered that if the sinking has taken place, as reported, the submarine situation will take on added seriousness. Substantiation of press reports is anxiously awaited by officials of the department.

## GREAT BRITAIN TO STAND BY BELGIAN ACTION

Government to Support Little Nation in Steps Against Deportations by Germans—Lower House Debates Issue

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons yesterday will Thorne asked whether 25,000 men had been deported from various parts of Belgium to work in the Rhine provinces and Westphalia; whether after the surrender of Antwerp the German Military Governor gave Cardinal Mercier solemn assurance that no Belgians would be deported, this assurance being confirmed by Marshal von der Goltz; and whether the Government intended taking any action in the matter.

Lord Robert Cecil said the facts stated in question were correct and mentioned that the German officer under whose orders the first deportations from Flanders were carried out was General von Sauber, Zweig, in his former post as Military Governor of Brussels, was directly responsible for Miss Cavell's execution. Where such atrocities were the declared policy of the German Government could be of no avail.

"We shall," he added, "support in every way the Belgian Government's action and shall respond to every call the Government may make upon us and join our voice in their behalf to every appeal they may make to the judgment and assistance of the civilized world. But the action we chiefly intend to take and the only action which can finally solve the question is to prosecute the war with all our powers and to make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and Belgian citizens from such oppression."

Further questioned regarding recent

(Continued on page eight, column four)

## VON JAGOW, THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, RESIGNS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Von Jagow, Foreign Minister, has resigned on the ground of indisposition. Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under-Secretary, may succeed him and the Berliner Tageblatt thinks von Jagow will probably be appointed Ambassador at Vienna.

## AFFIDAVITS IN MARINA CASE RECEIVED

It Is Indicated That Vessel Was Torpedoed Without Warning—Secretary Lansing to Study Details of the Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received the texts of the affidavits in the case of the steamer Marina, sunk on her way to the United States Oct. 23 by a submarine. Secretary Lansing will make a study of the details furnished by the documents but meantime refuses comment.

Summaries of the affidavits cabled some time ago indicated that the evidence was that the vessel had been torpedoed without warning and had not attempted to escape or use her gun. The admitted facts that the steamer carried a 4.7 inch gun for defense or that she had been used to carry horses for the British army, it is understood, will not be considered here as justification for an unwarned attack upon her.

Charge Grew at Berlin has been instructed, to inquire at Berlin for what information the German Government may have in the Marina case, but the department has had no reply. Official denial by Germany in the Rowanmore case, as reported in dispatches from Berlin, has not been received here.

The position of the United States Government with respect to all the submarine cases now pending, is well known. The Christian Science Monitor has been informed repeatedly that no change of policy is contemplated in any particular.

This Government holds Germany to a strict compliance with the pledge given in the Sussex case, and if the evidence now at hand shall prove that the pledge was broken in the Marina case, the situation will again become acute. It is pointed out to the Monitor that this Government's attitude is fixed and the understanding of the methods to be followed on the sea in submarine warfare are clearly defined and clean cut.

The evidence will be laid before the President at once by Secretary Lansing, as it is understood that, whatever is to be done in any phase of the submarine controversy, is to be decided by him. It is considered possible that, if the evidence bears out the generally accepted view that the Sussex pledge has been violated, Germany may be asked to state at once her intentions.

It is considered that while the pledge of the Imperial Government cannot be questioned, it would be diplomatically proper to make representations in a specific case like that of the Marina as a basis of determining whether the German Government has reached that stage, not recognized by this Government, when she would hold herself as "facing a new situation."

## Freighter Attack Report

British Steamer Siamese Prince Fired On by Submarines

NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to Capt. William Anderson and the officers of the British freighter Siamese Prince, which arrived yesterday from Brest in ballast, the vessel had a narrow escape on Nov. 4 from being sunk by a German submarine, which fired three shots at her. In addition to her own crew of 42 men the Siamese Prince had on board 54 American hostlers.

Captain Anderson said the submarine's attack was made at 7 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 4, when his ship was about 200 miles off the French coast. The first intimation he had of the presence of the submarine was three shots coming from the port side about a mile away. Two shells passed over the port quarter of the steamship and another shot fell into the sea just under the stern. The Siamese Prince was stopped immediately, but on account of the weather conditions nothing could be seen of the submarine. After waiting for about 15 minutes the captain ordered the engines full speed ahead, and proceeded on a zigzag course for New York.

## RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY AND LOST VESSELS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—According to authoritative information, one munition vessel, the Baron Driesen, and the Earl of Forfar, a coaling steamer, moored alongside were destroyed in the recent explosion at Bakaritz, near Archangel, and not seven vessels as the Germans claimed.

Regarding the German claim that the explosion on the Baron Driesen was caused by a German submarine, the Russian Admiralty states that enemy submarines cannot possibly penetrate to Bakaritz through the narrow channel 33 miles long. The total casualties from the explosion were 314 killed and about 600 injured.

## NEW ENVOY FOR SOFIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—Count Ludwig Szechenyi has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister at Sofia.



The diagram illustrates the operations in the West Wallachian theater

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The important railway town of Craiova, in western Wallachia, was occupied at noon yesterday by German troops invading Rumania, it was officially announced yesterday afternoon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An official communiqué reports hostile artillery activity against the right of the new Ancre positions. The official bulletin from British headquarters.

(Continued on page eight, column one)

## U-BOAT ACTIVITIES IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—An official communication issued yesterday, says:

One of our submarines in the English Channel the 14th sank a French guard vessel, apparently a torpedo boat destroyer of the Arc or Sabre class, and besides six enemy merchantmen. The same U-boat sank the Norwegian steamer Ullvang, which was carrying war material for the French Government.

## No French War Boat Sunk

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following communication was issued by the British Admiralty last night in connection with the Berlin report of the sinking of a French guard vessel:

The British Admiralty state on authority of the French Ministry of Marine that no French war vessel was sunk the 14th in the English channel.

## Spetzzer Torpedoed

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Spetzzer was torpedoed by a submarine this morning, according to an Athens dispatch. At least one person was lost.

## GERMAN MUNITION WORKERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—Papers recently gave prominence to a letter from von Hindenburg to the Chancellor urging the necessity for better feeding of munition workers and a second letter is now published emphasizing the need for a certain amount of coercion for the solution of the feeding problem, the supply of war material and utilization of working power. On the strength of the first letter the German economic council has addressed an appeal to farmers urging the utmost energy in the work of producing foodstuffs.

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(Where the Oranges come from)

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Face Powder

Gives a beautiful complexion and stays on. One application keeps all day. Claimed to be 99.99 percent from powder and only .01 percent of talc. No harm done. Write on Reader Service Card for sample.



## OPERATIONS OF BRITISH AGAINST DARFUR SULTAN

Unusual Interest Attached to Fighting on Account of Ancient and Modern Weapons Employed by Both Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—An official account of the British operations against the Sultan of Darfur at the beginning of the year, in the form of a dispatch from Gen. Sir Reginald Wingate, G. C. B., Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan, has been recently published. The operations have unusual interest on account of the combination of ancient and modern weapons and tactics employed by the respective sides. The traditional formation of the "square" was used by the British forces, aided by the aeroplanes from the Royal Flying Corps, while on the other side the spear was not infrequently employed, according to Sir Reginald Wingate.

The Darfur Sultanate formed one of the chain of autonomous kingdoms extending across the center of Africa, of which Abyssinia is now the sole independent survival. In 1874 the whole country was annexed to the Egyptian Sudan. The Egyptian domination in Darfur was subsequently overthrown by the Mahdist revolt, and the region was partially administered by a series of Dervish "Emirs" until after the battle of Omdurman (1898), when Ali Dinar succeeded in establishing his authority. In 1899 Ali Dinar, with the sanction of the then Sirdar (Lord Kitchener), assumed the government of the Sultanate, and was subsequently appointed the Sudan Government agent in Darfur, and required to pay a light tribute, which was rendered annually from June, 1901, up to the outbreak of the present war. Ali Dinar's attitude and disposition were generally satisfactory, until questions arose concerning the western boundary of Darfur, and the overlordship of certain frontier districts, the settlement of which was hindered by anti-British propaganda.

Modern Darfur has a population of probably under 1,000,000. The "slave" army of the Sultan, some 10,000 in number, and armed for the most part with firearms, formed the real basis of the Sultan's authority. Ali Dinar's domestic policy had proved detrimental to the interests of the Arabs, who were, generally speaking, passively disloyal to him, or, as in the case of the Rizeigat tribesmen of S. W. Darfur, openly hostile to his domination. The sedentary inhabitants of Central Darfur, including the natives of the district, eventually traversed by the expeditionary force, chiefly desired to be left undisturbed, but were disposed to welcome the advent of a more lenient and enlightened administration. At the same time any diminution of Government prestige redounded to the credit of the Sultan, and the smallest victory over our troops would have been sufficient to bring large numbers of natives—instigated by fanaticism and the prospect of loot—to his standards. On the receipt of the news of war between Great Britain and Turkey, Ali Dinar assumed publicly, for the first time, a defiant attitude, which was followed, in April, 1915, by a formal renunciation of his allegiance to the Sudan Government.

After certain preliminary operations to the west of Nahud, it was recognized that further more extensive operations were required. The question of transport was the most urgent problem. Khartoum is 500 miles from the sea, and another 400 miles lie between Khartoum and the railroad at El Obeid. The British forces had then to operate across 300 miles of roadless country to the west against a force superior in numbers. The Governor-General therefore conceived the plan of supplementing the camel transport, by a mechanical transport service from railroad to Nahud, and a makeshift motor road was prepared. At the same time preliminary surveys and preparations were made with a view to the construction of a motor road, capable of bearing light mechanical transport, from Rahad (on the railway) via Tawelsha to El Fasher, a distance of about 460 miles.

The problem to be solved in the main operations was whether, under the prevailing conditions of water supply, the British could bring up a sufficient force of all arms and equipment from railroad 400 miles distant, to defeat the Sultan's army and to occupy his capital, without risk of a reverse or an inconclusive battle, which might entail a rapid retreat. Sir Reginald Wingate decided that an advance on El Fasher in May offered a reasonable prospect of the rapid attainment of his aims, and fully justified the risks inseparable from the enterprise. The country traversed consisted in a succession of low, broken sandhills, with many depressions and much concealed ground; scattered bush made it difficult to see for more than a few hundred yards in any direction, and at times one portion of the square would be on high ground and the other portion entirely lost to view.

The assault upon the British square was delivered with great desperation—many of the attackers falling within 10 yards of the British firing line—but after the square had been in action some 40 minutes the enemy's ranks were seen to waver, and at this moment Colonel Kelly, the officer in command, ordered the "advance" to be sounded. The counterattack was executed with great dash, and in a short while the enemy were broken and fled in disorder, leaving the British in undisputed possession of the field.

The force opposed to the British



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph copyright H. Manuel, Paris.

M. Humbert

numbered 3600 riflemen, with a number of spearmen and auxiliaries. Of this force there were over 1000 casualties, as against 26, British. After the battle, the British marched to El Fasher, the capital, and entered it next morning. About 150,000 square miles of a new territory was regained from the Sultan as a result of the battle.

### GERMAN BAKERS AND NIGHT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—At a recent public meeting in Berlin held under the auspices of the German Bakers Union an account was given of the efforts the union had made for the permanent abolition of night work, which has been prohibited for the duration of the war by a Federal Council decree, and was described as the great enemy of the baking industry. The Government, it was reported, had shown an inclination to accede to this request, but several speakers declared that the master bakers had been working in favor of the resumption of night baking after the war, with the result that so far there had been no legislation on the subject. However, the speakers having maintained that those members of the baking fraternity who had been called to the colors were on their side, the union took steps to ascertain their views on the matter, and found that only a negligible minority—scarcely 1 per cent of the masters, and less than 1/2 per cent of the men—favored a return to pre-war conditions. The speakers therefore insisted that the whole of the baking industry advocated the permanent abolition of night work, and the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution impressing upon the Government the necessity for introducing a measure to that effect as soon as possible. To delay action until after the conclusion of peace, it was pointed out, would involve a serious menace to the trade. In the first place employers did not dare, while uncertainty as to the passage of the law prevailed, to enlarge their bakeries. Secondly, if the millions of soldiers now being provided for by the army bakeries returned to civil life before this extension was effected, private bakeries would be unable, at their present stage, to supply the demand if they continued to work 12 hours instead of 24 as formerly. Hence bread would be scarce, and it would be impossible to provide normal employment for those members of the baking industry who had returned from the front. Finally the fear was expressed that the authorities, faced with these conditions, would consider themselves compelled to reintroduce the unpopular system of night work.

### FOOD REGULATIONS IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ROME, Italy.—Up to the present, although the price of goods has increased, no actual restrictions have been placed upon food consumption in Italy, but now the Government has not only issued a general warning for great economy to be practiced, but provisions have been issued restricting the sale of sugar. A special committee is to determine the quantity of sugar to be allotted monthly to each province for the consumption of both private individuals and factories, and local authorities will establish the monthly allowance for each commune in the province. Within the commune distribution among the shops and factories will be made according to the licenses granted monthly by the syndicate and based upon the proportion between the amount and the whole quantity available. Any attempt to hoard or otherwise frustrate the equitable working of this system of distribution may be punished by the syndicate with the withdrawal of the sugar license for one or more months. Since the new tax on sugar has come into force the retail price in Rome has been fixed at 2.55 lire and 2.65 lire a kilogram, and the price in other towns is practically uniform with this.

### CHARLES HUMBERT ON SPAIN'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—On arriving back in France, M. Humbert wrote: "I have just returned from Spain, where I went to satisfy myself with regard to the alleged Spanish organization for the supply of German submarines with petrol and provisions. I also wished to ascertain whether German propaganda in the peninsula was as virulent as has been represented. In order to get correct information as to these matters, M. Humbert got into contact during his visit, with a number of distinguished and well-informed persons, among whom was Count Romanones, the Premier. His chief impression is that Spain has continued to maintain a perfectly loyal attitude, though her sympathies naturally go to France. Germany, on the other hand, by an intricate system of propaganda, is endeavoring in every possible way to change the relations between the two countries. As for the question of submarines, M. Humbert states that Spanish commerce has greatly suffered from their depredations. Of the 600,000 tons which constitute the Spanish merchant marine, 60,000 tons have been lost since the beginning of the war through submarine activities, and ship-owners have sent a delegation to the Spanish Government demanding effective protection. It is then likely, remarked Count Romanones to M. Humbert, that we should provide our adversaries with petrol and provisions? The truth is that we have organized a very effective system of control, one that some of the belligerents might envy us. I am not speaking merely of the surveillance which is exercised by the prefects and the provincial authorities on the ports, the quays and the landing stages all along our coasts. I am referring more especially to the special regulations to which the import and export of petrol are submitted. Not single delivery is made without the exact use to which it is to be put being known to Government agents. This supervision is entrusted to the customs and provincial police. M. Humbert, during his conversation with the Spanish Premier, was very much impressed by his fairness and evident wish to maintain an attitude in conformity with the declared neutrality of Spain. Nothing will make him deviate from it. This attitude has subjected him to threats and attacks on the part of the Germanophiles in Spain, but this has not affected him. The Spanish nation, as a whole, shares his determination to remain neutral, in spite of the pressure brought to bear by the Germans of the peninsula. In spite, however, of this neutrality, there is no doubt that Spain, owing to her Latin origin, is closely bound by ties of sympathy to France. And, says M. Humbert, ever since the beginning of the war, a great deal of support has been given by private individuals to the French cause. Spanish labor has also been allowed to enter France. In passing through San Sebastian, M. Humbert noted two to three hundred workmen waiting before the Town Hall for the passports which would enable them to cross the frontier and find work in France. It is estimated that Spain has, in this way, provided nearly 100,000 men for French industries, agriculture and commerce. Spanish mines and factories also make important contributions to the French markets. It is well that these things should be known in France, remarks M. Humbert, since they will prevent unjust opinions being formed about a country which deserves admiration and gratitude for the way in which it has resisted the unscrupulous efforts of German propaganda to cause misunderstanding between the two countries.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The further amount of £102 is 7d. has been remitted through the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the British Red Cross Society from the Colony of St. Vincent.

### AFRICAN MAIZE EXPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The quantity of maize exported from Union ports during the year 1915 was 1,593,442 bags, and for the difficulties in obtaining freight consequent upon the war this amount would have been largely increased.

## "DRY" ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA GET INCREASED VOTE

Hope of State-Wide Prohibition Encouraged by Sentiment of Districts Shown in Recent Election—Sweep Northward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The defeat of both the total prohibition amendment and the antisaloon measure in this State at the recent election is not an occasion for discouragement for the "dry" forces on account of the greatly increased vote the movement received over two years ago and because the result of the vote shows that the prohibition sentiment is not only increasing in the centers of population, but that it is spreading over a wider area of the State.

That the victory is not regarded with any degree of complacency by the "wets" and that an attempt will be made to save the wine industry by some kind of a compromise with the "drys" is indicated by a statement made by H. F. Stoll, secretary of the California Grape Protective Association. "The fact that the partial prohibition amendment was defeated by a majority of about 47,000," said Mr. Stoll, "shows that there is no question but that the issue must be met and settled. It is certain to come up again in 1918, if not before that time, during the next session of the Legislature. It is not likely that this association will initiate any legislative or electoral action but it would be more than likely to get behind any measure promulgated by any fair element of the community."

Dr. D. M. Gandier, superintendent of the California Dry Federation, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, did not, however, seem to be much impressed with the prospect of a successful compromise measure. He said that, compromise proposals had been made before by the liquor interests and that the prohibition people had considered supporting such reforms, but when the measure was brought forward in the form of a bill it contained some features that it was impossible for them to support. The advocates of prohibition, he said, would welcome any proposals for genuine reform but they could not bind themselves in any way to cease carrying on the propaganda of prohibition.

The returns show that the State, outside of San Francisco, gave a majority of more than 30,000 for the measure to close public drinking places and retail liquor shops. The San Joaquin valley, the center of California's grape industry, gave a large majority in favor of both amendments, as did Fresno County, also a grape-growing area. Southern California gave a majority of about 49,000 in favor of the antisaloon measure; and several large cities with licensed saloons, notably San Diego, San Bernardino and Fresno, gave good majorities in favor of state-wide prohibition. The city of Los Angeles reduced its "wet" majority from 25,000 to 5,000, and San Francisco increased its "dry" vote almost 70 per cent.

Twenty-six counties gave majorities in favor of prohibition. The gain made by the movement is illustrated in the fact that in the city of Oakland, where three precincts voted for prohibition in the last campaign, 76 did so at the recent election. Alameda County, which gave a "wet" majority of about 25,000 at the last election, this time defeated the amendment by only 6500.

The measure was really defeated in the city of San Francisco, which gave a majority of about 76,000 against it. The vote shows, however, that the "dry" sentiment is sweeping northward, as Butte, Del Norte, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Inyo, Santa Cruz, Tehama, and Stanislaus counties voted for prohibition, the southern part of the State being almost wholly "dry."

### Missouri "Dry" Vote Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—An analysis of the prohibition vote cast in the election on Nov. 7 in Missouri shows a decided gain outside the city of St. Louis for the "drys." Incomplete tabulations show 265,611 votes for prohibition, with 376,101 against it, a majority of 110,490 against prohibition. In 1910, when the last state-wide vote on prohibition was taken, the majority against it was 218,125. In that election the State outside the city of St. Louis showed a majority of 92,036 against prohibition. In the recent election the State outside of St. Louis, based on nearly complete returns, shows a majority for prohibition of 15,138. Thus in six years the "drys" out in the State have gained 107,174 votes.

### National W. C. T. U. Resolves

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The National Women's Christian Temperance Union in annual session here, adopted a resolution commending the \$50 daily newspapers and 68 magazines in the country which are known to refuse liquor advertisements. The delegates pledged themselves and each member of the organization to use her influence in every way possible to their respective communities to get newspapers now carrying such advertising matter to drop it at the expiration of present contracts.

### AFRICAN MAIZE EXPORT

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CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The quantity of maize exported from Union ports during the year 1915 was 1,593,442 bags, and for the difficulties in obtaining freight consequent upon the war this amount would have been largely increased.

## MAJORITY GROUP IN GERMANY AND SOCIALIST PAPER

Statement in Vorwärts Indicates Capture of Journal by the Party Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany.—Ten days after its suppression by the Berlin military authorities for an article accusing the great German industrialists of a desire to prolong the war in their own interests, the Vorwärts reappeared with a statement on its front page which amounted to an announcement of its final capture by the Social Democratic majority.

The announcement was signed by the party executive, which now represents the party majority exclusively, and constituted an account of the negotiations that had taken place with regard to the republication of the paper. It explained that the military authorities, when approached, stipulated that there must be such a change in the editorial staff as to provide the necessary guarantees for the future. The undertakings given on Sept. 30, 1914, had not been observed, they complained, and there was no security that the existing editorial staff would observe them in the future, hence they demanded that the guarantees required should be given by some one invested with full powers.

According to the statutes of the German Socialist Party, the party executive shares its control of the official paper, which represents the Socialist organizations of Berlin. These now stand almost solidly for the party minority, and the party executive reports that when it came to discuss the military authorities' demands with the press commission it found that no agreement could be reached. The authorities having rejected a proposal that one of the Vorwärts editors, Herr Däumig, should be set free from his other work in order to devote himself exclusively to seeing that the censorship regulations were obeyed, the party executive asked the press commission if it would agree to allow one of its members full power to control the contents of the paper. This the commission refused to do, but intimated that it would consent to a member of the executive joining the editorial staff with power to supervise and enforce observance of the censorship regulations.

This proposal, writes the party executive, it was impossible to accept, as a member of the party executive could not be expected to assume responsibility for a paper over whose attitude he and the party executive had no influence, and which would have treated of vital party questions in a manner contrary to his convictions. The party executive, it continues, repeatedly declared during its negotiations with the press commission that it was only a question of the view it had always held, namely, that the standpoint of the party majority must be set forth in the Vorwärts, as the central organ of the party, and not only that of the minority. Finally, it adds, it became convinced that it would be impossible to come to an agreement with the press commission with regard to the reappearance of the paper, and at the same time it felt that republication could be no longer deferred without great political and economic injury to the party, for which the executive could not be responsible. It therefore informed the military authorities that one of its members would henceforward act on the editorial staff of the Vorwärts, with full power to decide what the contents of the paper should be, and the order for the suppression of the paper was thereupon withdrawn.

The copy of the paper which contained this announcement and all those that have followed it bear eloquent testimony to the fact that the organ which has up to now been the firm supporter of the group which has gathered round Herr Haase, is now entirely in the hands of those members of the party who remain faithful to the policy inaugurated on Aug. 4, 1914, and speaks with their voice. The day following its appearance, however, it contained an account of a meeting of the press commission at which a resolution was unanimously adopted affirming that the commission still abided by its original proposal, and that the action taken by the party executive was contrary to the statutes of the German Socialist Party. This view was confirmed by the central committee of the Socialist organization of Greater Berlin, which met the same day and which insisted that the party executive had even gone beyond the demands made by the military authorities, who merely required that the censorship regulations should be observed; a requirement with which the press commission had shown itself ready to agree. The attitude of the party executive, ran the resolution adopted by the committee, is thus more the blame-worthy. It has taken advantage of the state of siege to seize the organ of the Berlin Socialists for itself, and to suppress the free expression of opinion. The undersigned organizations enter a decided protest against this unexampled violation, and in agreement with the members of the party, who will in nowise submit to this coup d'état, reserve to themselves the right to take further steps. The committee also resolved unanimously to call upon those who had hitherto constituted the editorial staff of the Vorwärts to remain at their posts, and to take no step without having previously consulted with the Berlin members of the party.

### NATIONAL W. C. T. U. ELECTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With only one day's session of the annual convention of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union remaining to be held, delegates are turning their attention to transacting unfinished business today. All the old officers were reelected, it was announced yesterday after the counting of the ballots was completed.

## LIMA EDITOR TELLS OF PERU'S GOOD PROGRESS

Senor Miro Quesada Says Present Administration's Policy Is on Broad Gauge—Relations With the United States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru.—Antonio Miró Quesada, is editor of El Comercio, the oldest newspaper in Peru, which was founded in 1839 and for more than three-quarters of a century has been the voice of the country. This paper possesses among its honorable traditions its campaigns in favor of humanity for the abolition of the Negro slavery, which was realized in 1855, and for the liberty of the Indians, which was proclaimed a few years later, and since that time has been and now is one of the leading exponents of the wide-awake thought of the day in Lima.

He is a senator, and consequently well versed in current happenings, has traveled in the United States and resided for some years in England, where he acquired a good knowledge of English. The experience and diversified information gained in his travels abroad have resulted in a more understandable and comprehensive outlook upon everyday affairs shown in the cosmopolitan tone of his paper, El Comercio.

Senor Miró Quesada spoke of the high cost of the paper on which the Comercio is printed, now purchased from the United States but formerly bought in Europe. He realizes what a tremendous advantage it will be for both North America and South America to be more closely allied in trade, and is inclined to encourage in every way any legitimate means which have this purpose in view.

He spoke of the high cost of general merchandise purchased from the United States, together with the seemingly excessive freight rates, and incidentally gave the following concrete case:

After the war in Europe started it was found necessary to replace an expensive printing plant. The one discarded was bought in Germany, but owing to conditions in Europe, the purchase of the new one had to be made in the United States. After taking into consideration the high freightage, the price worked out at nearly double. Senator Miró Quesada realizes that there is no sentiment in business, and while one's leanings for various reasons may be in favor of trade expansion with the United States, yet sound business policy points to the prudence of buying in the cheapest market.

It follows as a matter of course that if any appreciable volume of business is to be permanently diverted from European markets to the United States the short credit system now in vogue and which United States merchants insist upon, must be speedily modified and the price and transportation rates and facilities be brought to within measurable distance of their competitors, otherwise after the war commerce will naturally, one might say automatically, drift to the cheapest market where the most favorable facilities as regards length of credits and payment of business obligations are available.

When asked how and what means he would propose in order to facilitate commercial relationships with the United States, he said: There is a need of a campaign in newspapers to bring about a better understanding, an understanding born of a right knowledge.

Senor Miró Quesada made brief reference to the political outlook in South America, contrasting it with former years. We are now enjoying a sense of tranquility and calm, said he, and we feel assured that existing favorable conditions will continue. The present administration is broad-minded and progressive in policy, giving support and encouragement to all measures and enterprises which might tend to advance the interest of Peru, educationally, commercially or otherwise. He spoke of the banking institutions of this country as sound and progressive, and that their number and strength had been increased by the establishment last week of the Banco Mercantil American del Peru with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, of which \$500,000 has been paid up. This concern was launched by New York bankers.

Speaking of revolutions, he said they had been heretofore of far too frequent occurrence, but are now quite a thing of the past. The railways systems in Peru, said he, cover an immense area. Some roads in course of construction are of significant importance as regards the development of the country, connecting the coast region, the seaports and the capital with the immense regions of the Andes in which the vast mining industries are located.

When asked what had been done in the last few years to bring the two Americas together, Senor Miró Quesada spoke of the various international conferences which had taken place. On one such occasion he was appointed the Peruvian delegate to a conference in Brazil. It is on these occasions, he said, when representative men from the different nations meet in a friendly and informal way that a unique opportunity is afforded them of an interchange of ideas; when they thus meet socially, they are more inclined to speak freely of the different international topics current, and so gain a more intelligent understanding of each other and the countries represented.

## Andrew Alexander

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Correspondence invited

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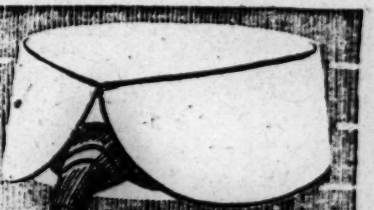


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UPTOWN OFFICE  
Savings Dept. 4% has always been paid  
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and over, subject to check.  
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES STORAGE VAULTS  
295 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.



## CITY PRIMARIES NOMINATE FOR ELECTION LATER

Somerville Republicans Again  
Name Mayor Cliff—Lynn Se-  
lects Mayor Newhall and J. E.  
Dozier From Field of Six

Many officials now in office were re-nominated at the municipal primaries held in several Massachusetts cities yesterday. Somerville Republicans re-nominated Mayor Z. E. Cliff and numerous aldermen now in office and, in the nonpartisan primaries in Lynn, Mayor George H. Newhall and all other city officials seeking re-nominations were successful.

Somerville made the following nominations:

For Mayor—Z. E. Cliff.  
For Aldermen-at-Large—Ward 1, Wallace E. Loveless; Ward 2, George W. Pratt; Ward 3, Charles M. Austin; Ward 4, Arthur N. Richardson; Ward 5, Hermon A. Fleming; Ward 6, James A. Butler; Ward 7, Warren C. Daggett.

For Ward Aldermen—Ward 1, Ralph H. Hosmer, Justin P. Nowell; Ward 2, no candidates; Ward 3, Walter H. Snow, Charles H. Manser; Ward 5, William J. Bell, Arthur R. Corwin; Ward 6, Waldo E. Dodge, Enoch B. Robertson; Ward 7, Austin M. Pinkham, Wilbur F. Lewis.

For School Committee—Ward 1, Winnifred P. Davis; Ward 2, no candidates; Ward 3, Oscar W. Coddington; Ward 4, Frank H. Holmes; Ward 5, Julia R. Aldrich; Ward 6, George E. Wardrobe; Ward 7, Herbert Cholerton.

The Democratic nominees are:  
For Mayor—No candidates.  
For Aldermen-at-Large—No candidates.

For Ward Aldermen—Ward 1, John F. Barr, Walter D. Flynn; Ward 2, Robert C. Harris, Maurice F. Hearn; Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, no candidates.  
For School Committee—Ward 1, John J. Haynes; Ward 2, Christopher Muldoon; Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, no candidates.

In Lynn Mayor George H. Newhall received 2331 votes and the next man was Joseph E. Dozier, president of the Lynn and Nahant Street Railway Company with 2284, who will contest the election with Mayor Newhall next month. The other candidates for the nomination were: Henry F. Dunn 1888, George N. Nichols 434, James Window 233, Eben W. Sears 142.

The vote for finance commissioner was: Roy F. Bergengren, present incumbent, 3507; Robert E. Ramsdell 3320, Thomas Needham 195 and John R. Wallace 928. The two leading candidates will contest for the commission at the election.

The vote for superintendent of streets was: John R. Graham, incumbent, 4255; David J. Sheehan 2403; Albert C. Doak 1037 and Edward McCormack 173. Messrs. Graham and Sheehan will be the candidates at the election.

The vote for members of the School Committee was: S. Walter McDonough, incumbent, 4324; Mial W. Chase, former member, re-nominated, 5171; Bessie W. Henry 3252 and James M. Hooper 210 votes written in by the voters. All four will appear on the election ballot.

In Revere, Alfred S. Hall defeated his opponent, Walter T. White, for the Republican nomination for Mayor by more than 500 votes, the figures being Hall 1737 and White 1169.

The following were nominated by the Republicans as councilmen-at-large: Arthur G. Folsom, Joseph H. Smith, Arthur Kirby and Roscoe Walworth. Republican ward councilmen: Ward 1, Harry B. Pray; Ward 2, Charles M. Little; Ward 3, Thomas A. Noon; Ward 4, Michael T. Mulligan; Ward 5, Emmanuel Valencia.

James P. Dolan, Democratic candidate for Mayor, was unopposed, as was Joseph C. Zesse, the only Democratic nominee for councilman-at-large.

Former Mayor Edward E. Willard and Melvin Breath were the two leading candidates for mayor in the nonpartisan primaries in Chelsea, and they will appear as contestants for the office at the city election, Dec. 12. The vote stood: Willard 1398, Breath 1171, Ford 1022, Caro 924.

Eight candidates were out for two nominations for alderman-at-large, the winners being David White and George F. Hederson.

In the ward contests for aldermanic nomination, two nominees being chosen for each, the winners were:

Ward 1—Hugh J. McLaughlin and Patrick N. Lacey; Ward 2—Harry F. Smith and William F. Morse; Ward 3—Joseph A. Whoolley and John C. M. Tucker; Ward 4—Richard A. Voke and Alexander Rutstein; Ward 5—Alexander Leslie and Ralph K. Hope. Lawrence nominated four candidates for two places on the Board of Aldermen and four candidates for two vacancies on the School Committee.

Alderman John A. Flannagan with 3521 votes, and Michael P. Scanlon with 2892, won the nomination for the office of Director of the Department of Public Property.

Alderman Robert S. Maloney received 3111 votes, and Frank S. Buckley 1663, and both were nominated as Director of the Department of Public Health and Charities.

Frank L. Carey, with 4430 votes, Thomas M. Jordan, with 4153, Dr. Charles A. Roddy, with 2265, and Samuel J. Jansky, with 1961, were nominated for the School Committee. The other candidates, Hartley L. Calvert and Frank R. Gaine received 1532 and 1126 votes, respectively.

In Lowell, former Mayor George H. Brown, William W. Duncan, Newell F. Putnam and Frank A. Warnock won aldermanic nominations.

Malden Republicans re-nominated

Mayor Charles M. Blodgett without opposition. In Ward 7 the aldermanic contest resulted in re-nomination of Alderman Tarbox and the nomination of Councilman Woolson as his running mate.

## No-License Campaign Planned

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The first meeting of the Holyoke No-License Committee in the new quarters in Mill-Alderman Building was held last night with a large attendance. Steps were taken toward organizing for a vigorous anti-saloon campaign which will probably be launched toward the latter part of the week.

Committees were appointed and directed to take the necessary steps to secure the advertising devices that are an important adjunct of a no-license campaign.

Lee Brown, assistant general secretary of the Holyoke Y. M. C. A., was appointed secretary and he will assume his duties at once. Communications were read from the various temperance organizations of the city pledging support and promises were received of generous financial aid.

## MR. WATTERSON IS READY FOR VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Sees Disaster in Traffic, but  
Doubts Wisdom of Further Effort to End It in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—While Henry Watterson, editor of the Courier-Journal, does not favor prohibition as a means of stopping the liquor traffic, he is willing that the issue should be submitted to the people for decision. Referring to the demand of the Louisville Evening Times that at the earliest time possible under the state constitution the Legislature submit to the people of Kentucky constitutional amendments which have for their object the establishment of prohibition and woman suffrage, announcing in advance its determination to work for the defeat of both, Watterson said that the Courier-Journal has been responsible for the delay in the submission of these issues to the people. Woman suffrage, he says, is hardly a dangerous form of agitation. But of prohibition, he says, it is an ever fruitful source of corruption. "If it could be eliminated from our politics," he says, "a signal point would be gained toward better government."

Thus Mr. Watterson brings himself to agree with his evening neighbor that the two proposals should be properly framed and submitted to the people, and that there should be no mistake or equivocation in the terms of either of them. He says:

"All good and thoughtful men know that excess of one sort and another is the source of most of the diseases of the human mind and body, excess in drink leading the van, and if it were as sure and easy to find the cure as to fix the disorder, there might be universal agreement as to many of the specified reforms. If, for example, the burning down of all the distilleries and the blowing up of all the breweries insured the end of drunkenness in Kentucky, the Courier-Journal would say, 'Speed the day!' It would regard the result as cheap at the cost, however great. But all worldly experience, all human knowledge, are at variance with such a hope."

Mr. Watterson states it as the belief of the Courier-Journal that with 109 of the 120 counties in Kentucky dry, the law has gone as far as it can wisely and justly go toward bringing about temperance. He deprecates continued agitation as affording an opportunity of self-seeking politicians to prey upon those representing the liquor manufacturing industry. "Meanwhile," he says, "the disuse of stimulants is not promoted. Their use can only be seriously diminished by men and women coming to realize their harmfulness, alike physical and moral. Undoubtedly great advance has been made in this direction in the last five and twenty years."

The editorial concludes: "So, let us have the silk-apron amendment and the tee-total amendment, Governor, as soon as the law allows, so that, if the people of Kentucky really want the bib-and-tucker, they may vote on it."

## BRONZE WORK BRINGS \$66,000 IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many admirers of art were seen yesterday in the American Art Galleries at the sale of the treasures and antiquities from the famous Divan Palace and Villa Pia, Florence, Italy, brought here for disposition by Prof. Ella Volpe, the collector, because of the war. The sale was continued for more than four hours, and when it was over 169 objects had totaled \$168,962.50. The largest individual purchase was of a Fifteenth Century bronze incense burner, which went to Duveen Brothers for \$66,000. The burner was a specimen of Cinquecento art and was fashioned by Andrea Briosco.

## B. U. BUSINESS COLLEGE

The freshman class of the college of business administration of Boston University has elected Harry Lipphardt of 29 Harvard Avenue, Brookline, president over Thomas A. Fitzgerald, son of former Mayor Fitzgerald. Other officers elected: Walter H. Murphy, Lynn, vice-president; Joseph F. O'Connell, Cambridge, secretary, and Bernard S. Johnson, Auburn, Me., treasurer.

## PHI BETA KAPPA DINNER

The first of a series of weekly dinners will be held by Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on Thursday evening in Memorial Hall. The new members will be the speakers this week. The annual dinner of the society will be held on Dec. 4.

## BROTHERHOODS AND FEDERATION WORK TOGETHER

Movement for Better Working  
Conditions and Joint Opposi-  
tion to Proposed Compulsory  
Arbitration Planned

BALTIMORE, Md.—It is considered practically certain that, even though there is no complete affiliation of the railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, there is to be, at least, a working agreement to inaugurate a joint fight for better working conditions, particularly for railroad workers of all classes and against all compulsory arbitration measures, just as if an official affiliation had been perfected.

Both sides entertain high hopes that they will be able to gain much, particularly in the way of favorable legislation during the coming session of Congress and in preventing the breaking down of present favorable labor laws, by presenting a united front. They believe, too, that official affiliation only awaits certain formal steps to be taken by the brotherhoods at their next convention, to be held some time next year.

Other than to say that they would oppose all sorts of compulsory arbitration bills in Congress, the speakers before the A. F. of L. convention were rather indefinite as to what they expected to do for the great mass of railroad workers. Federation leaders, however, said frankly that the primary object of the proposed affiliation is to bring about a universal eight-hour day.

Brotherhood leaders left here after the meeting undetermined as to what their next step would be. If they should decide to call a strike because the railroads do not put the Adamson law into effect on Jan. 1, they probably will ask a conference with federation officials. They also will seek conferences, it is believed, if the present injunction suits of the railroads are successful.

The only definite plan the leaders of the two organizations now have is to confer immediately upon the presentation of any proposed compulsory arbitration bill in Congress, or any other bills which they believe would prove detrimental to their mutual interests. No conferences followed the meeting yesterday. Shortly after the speakers had addressed the convention, all the brotherhood representatives left here for various cities.

President Lee of the trainmen, who made the principal address to the convention, sought to make it plain that the brotherhoods were not coming to the federation to obtain help specifically for their fight with the railroads over the Adamson Eight-hour Law. He declared that the brotherhoods were willing to assume all responsibility in that struggle, but he held that the time had come when it was to the interest of all railway workers to unite for their mutual advantage.

Unorganized men on railroads where organization is prohibited need both the assistance of the federation and the brotherhoods, Mr. Lee said, and the brotherhoods are willing to give it to them. He made no promise to fight for an eight-hour law for railroad men outside the brotherhoods further than to say that the brotherhoods favored the universal eight-hour day and were willing to work, or even fight for it.

President Gompers of the federation pointed out that the proposed union action under discussion was entirely voluntary, but at the same time declared his belief that the brotherhoods soon would be officially affiliated with the federation.

Andrew Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union of America, chairman of the committee on report of the executive council, which recommended Monday that organized labor disregard injunctions based on the dictum that labor is property, late yesterday told the convention that the recommendation was "not a joke," as some seemed inclined to regard it. "Every word written in that recommendation was meant," he declared, "and if any member of the federation is not willing to take the consequences of disregarding such injunctions, the sooner he gets out the better."

This statement was brought out during discussion of a resolution which Furuseth's committee had recommended to be referred to the executive council for consideration. The resolution

## New Shipment

## DRUGGETS From Bangalore, India

Recommended by architects and interior decorators — for living rooms, dining rooms, halls, bedrooms, in fact, any space where a rug is required.

227 Druggets, 3' x 6'	5.45
145 Druggets, 2.5x5.0	3.75
75 Druggets, 3' x 3'	3.00
78 Druggets, 9' x 12'	32.50
63 Druggets, 8' x 10'	23.50
21 Druggets, 6' x 9'	17.50

Made from wool and hair. Soft, camel gray grounds, with green, blue, brown and red figures, some with a touch of yellow. 12 patterns.

**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street, Near West

provided for the establishment of a central bureau for all legal matters affecting the interests of labor.

## Railroad Regulation Executives Want Laws to Aid Not to Punish

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The railway executives now in Washington arranged yesterday the order in which the testimony of the railroads will be presented to the joint committees on interstate commerce which has begun an investigation of the transportation system. The committee decided that the representatives of the railroads should appear first.

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the railway executives' advisory committee, in answer to a request to define the position of the railroads toward the inquiry said:

"The representatives of the railroads have no completed plan or program to submit at this time and do not wish to appear as the advocates or opponents of any special plan. It is natural, however, that men who have been in daily contact with State and Federal regulations in the operation of the roads should have formed more conclusions as to particulars in which existing methods of legislation are unduly burdensome to the commerce of the country."

"In doing this the railroads do not oppose public regulation. That is not now a question for debate. But if, as we feel, some features of the existing system are defective, wasteful and uneconomic, it is a matter of public duty to call attention to this fact."

"Many of the existing laws relating to railway legislation, especially State laws, are primarily punitive and restrictive. They were enacted to punish the railroads for actual or alleged past wrong doing. The difference in spirit and purpose between our railway laws and, for example, those governing our banking system, which are designed to serve the public by encouraging and facilitating banking operations, is obvious. The railroads hold that it is to the public interest as well as to their interest that the system of regulation be framed with the purpose of encouraging railway development and efficient service along legitimate lines."

## CONTROL OF THE CONGRESS WAITS FINISH OF COUNT

Returns Thus Far Indicate 217  
Republicans, 212 Democrats  
and Six of Other Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The linchpin for the Sixty-fifth Congress probably will be determined before the end of this week when the relative strength of the two great parties in the House may be accurately estimated. Contests in 13 and possibly 16 close districts are to be decided and the results are awaited by the clerk of the House before he will even venture an opinion, much less issue any list.

Since election day the Republican managers have been claiming a majority in the next Congress, and the figures on the relative strength of each party have varied from day to day. The returns thus far indicate that 217 Republicans, 212 Democrats and six of other parties were elected.

Representative Doremus of the Democratic committee claims that the Democrats ultimately will gain seven more out of the doubtful districts, while Representative Woods of the Republican committee says his party will be able to control the House, especially with the aid of the Progressive-Republican in Louisiana. Politicians, however, after the experience with the close returns in the presidential contest, are loath to attempt a solution of the House lineup until the contests are decided.

Democrats are saying that even if the Republicans do control the House in the next Congress, their ability to organize the House depends upon the assurance they may give on committees in advance. Some of the members reelected to the new House participated in the old contest against the Cannon regime, and some of the new men elected from the West are known to be opposed to dictatorial methods. For this reason, it is said, if the Old Guard attempts to organize the House it may find a strong opposition at the outset.

## RAILROADS SAY THEIR AIM IS PUBLIC BENEFIT

Chairman of Executives States  
That They Desire to Cooperate  
With the Congressional Com-  
mittee to That End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the railway executive advisory committee, is making final preparations today to go before the Newlands joint committee at its second hearing tomorrow and present the case of the railroads as to the transportation needs of the United States. Although the roads at the opening hearing Monday expressed the desire to be heard next month sometime, Mr. Thom this morning said he is now ready to take the stand tomorrow and put on the general case for the railway executives' committee.

Following the decision of the joint committee of Congress to hear the railroads first, the railway executives in Washington held a conference yesterday to determine on procedure. After this conference the executives returned to their respective homes and a number of them are to be called before the committee at a later date, according to the present plans.

Frank Trumbull, chairman of the committee of railway executives, said after the conference that the roads desire to cooperate with the congressional committee to the end that a plan may finally be adopted which will in the words of President Wilson, make the railroads "more useful servants of the public as a whole."

"The representatives of railroads have no completed form or program to submit at this time," said Mr. Trumbull, who is president of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, "and do not wish to appear as the advocates or opponents of any special plan. It is natural, however, that men who have been in daily contact with State and Federal regulation in the operations of the roads should have formed conclusions as to particulars in which existing methods of regulation are unduly burdensome to the commerce of the country. In doing this the railroads do not oppose public regulations. That is not now a question for debate. But if, as we feel, some features of the existing system are defective, wasteful and uneconomic, it is a matter of public duty to call attention to this fact."

"The railroads hold that it is to the public interest, as well as to the interests of the railroads, that the system of regulation be framed with the purpose of encouraging railway development and efficient service along legitimate lines. By far the greater part of the railway business of the country consists of the transportation of interstate commerce, and the regulation of this is properly a Federal and not a State function."

It is understood that the railroads favor enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission and agree to Federal incorporation of railroads, Federal regulation of rates, Federal supervision of stock issues, and vested power in the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix minimum as well as maximum rates.

## NEW REGULATIONS FOR DRAWBRIDGE TRAFFIC ISSUED

Traffic regulations having to do with the approach of electric cars to drawbridges are amended in Massachusetts by the Public Service Commission which yesterday issued an order requiring all cars to stop before crossing such structures. Gates guarding the approaches to drawbridges are to be marked conspicuously and placed at a reasonable distance from the draws. The order of the commission also directs that if gates cannot be so placed a "smashboard signal" interlocking with the draw mechanism be installed.

This order from the Public Service Commission was made public after it had considered the report of George W. Bishop, chief of the commission's inspection department.

While the Public Service Commis-

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

A Christmas gift with a lasting pleasant memory of the donor and always a financial asset. It possesses great possibilities as a contribution to the welfare and happiness of your wife and children.

Built to appeal to the class of buyers who ask the price last rather than first. Orders placed now will have preference on our reservation schedule, and will insure delivery on Christmas morning of the car, or a gift certificate entitling the holder to delivery later.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of Touring Car or Roadster complete is \$785 (f. o. b. Detroit)

**HENSHAW MOTOR CO**  
915-921 Boylston Street, Boston

15-15-17 Federal St. Worcester  
29 East Chestnut St. Brockton  
68 Exchange St. Lynn

tion has the legal power to order the stopping of cars before they cross drawbridges. It has no power to compel obedience through the imposition of penalties for infractions of regulations. Because of this it has asked the railway company to cooperate with it. The commission announces that the city of Boston has agreed to relocate gates guarding the approach to draws in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Bishop.

The commission appointed by Mayor Curley reported late yesterday recommending that all gates guarding approaches to drawbridges be painted with stripes, that an automatic gong be placed 150 feet from draws, that an automatic red light be displayed when the draw is open, and that all drawbridges be equipped with an invention of Superintendent Lindall of the Elevated, which consists of a cable of chains and cross pieces that would bring all cars to a stop in the event of their breaking through the guard gates.

## ADVERTISING CLASS ADDRESSED

James J. McPhillips addressed the class in advertising of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union last night. His subject was "Headlines and Subdisplay." He said that newspapers, in their news stories are perhaps the best example of the proper amount and wording of headlines.

## RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Radcliffe students will elect their college song leader today. Miss Sylvia Carter '17, Miss Vianna Knowlton '17 and Miss Erdine Tredewick '17 have been nominated.

## BOSTON'S GREAT ART PRODUCT

## Mason & Hamlin PIANOS

For those willing to pay the price, the Mason & Hamlin Piano offers values beyond comparison.

- 1st, The tone and quality of the Mason & Hamlin is unequalled, and is generally so regarded by competent judges.
- 2nd, A longer duration of tone is assured by our patented Tension Resonator system of construction than is otherwise possible.
- 3rd, The touch, or action, is so scientifically and delicately adjusted that it responds to the desire of the player with continuing ease.

For these reasons, brought about by a willingness to spend enough money to build the most supremely beautiful of all pianos, the Mason & Hamlin has earned the distinction of being the

Piano De Luxe of the World

**MASON & HAMLIN CO.**

Boston, 492 Boylston St. New York, 313 Fifth Ave.  
ESTIMATES MADE OF ALLOWANCES FOR OTHER PIANOS

**WE LIGHT THE WORLD**

Exhibition of  
**Lighting Fixtures**

The largest and best collection in the World. You are welcome and will, we believe, find this exhibit very instructive.

**Beautiful Floor and Table Lamps**  
over 700 styles shown lighted.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
**McKenney & Waterbury Co.**  
181 Franklin St., Cor. Congress St., Boston



CITY MANAGERS  
CONSIDER BIDS  
AND PURCHASESTransportation, Business and  
Agricultural Problems Taken  
Up by Associations in Session  
at Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meetings and  
dinners of the Western New England  
Chamber of Commerce, the Intercol-  
legiate Division of the National Mu-  
nicipal League, the National City  
Managers Association and the confer-  
ence on municipal research of trustees,  
directors and staffs of municipal re-  
search bureaus marked the third day  
of "Municipal Week" in Springfield.  
Delegates from all parts of the coun-  
try now are here.

The National City Managers Asso-  
ciation devoted this morning to dis-  
cussions of these subjects: "Is It Ad-  
visable, in City Purchasing, to Give  
Publicity to Bids Received?" In Cities  
Under 25,000 Population, Where and  
How Can Understudies for the City  
Manager Be Trained? "What Is the  
Best and Quickest Method to Make  
Police and Fire Departments See That  
There Is No Politics in the City Man-  
ager Form of Government?"

This noon, at a round-table discus-  
sion, sentiment regarding the city  
management form of government and  
the experiences of managers were de-  
scribed. The topic was, "What Is the  
Predominating Sentiment in Your  
Community on the City Manager Form  
of Government? What Are the Com-  
plaints of the Opposition, and What Is  
Being Done to Overcome Them?"

During the afternoon the advisability  
of managers setting aside one night  
a week to hear citizens' complaints  
was discussed.

Officers of several organizations  
made addresses at various institu-  
tions. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of  
Philadelphia, secretary of the National  
Municipal League, addressed the High  
School of Commerce on "Problems of  
Municipal Government"; William J.  
Locke of San Francisco told of "The  
Progress of American Municipalities";  
at an assembly at the American Inter-  
national College, and P. L. Olson of  
Akron, O., discussed "Municipal Re-  
search" at the Springfield Y. M. C. A.  
College.

City Manager Henry M. Waite of  
Dayton, O., congratulated Springfield  
on not having a city manager form of  
government, in view of the fact that  
at the recent State election the voters  
expressed their preference for the Fed-  
eral form, and at the city election, Dec.  
5, will choose between the pro-  
posed Federal form and the present  
charter.

Reviewing the progress of municipal  
research in the United States in the  
last 10 years, R. Fulton Cutting of  
New York, at the conference of munici-  
pal research trustees, secretaries  
and workers, declared that as a result  
of such work municipal government is  
gradually being put on a more system-  
atic and economical basis, and that  
during the last 10 years the changes  
which have been brought about in  
municipal government have been in-  
dicative of the changed attitude of the  
public toward methods of administra-  
tion.

The meetings of the Western New  
England Chamber of Commerce opened  
this afternoon in the Hotel Kimball  
with reports of committees and the  
election of officers. Transportation,  
business and agricultural problems oc-  
cupied most of the time of the mem-  
bers, who came from Vermont, New  
Hampshire, Western Massachusetts  
and Western Connecticut. At the an-  
nual banquet tonight the main ad-  
dresses will be by George W. Perkins  
of New York, whose subject is "The  
Need of Territorial Cooperation," and  
Lucius E. Wilson, representing the  
American City Bureau of New York,  
whose address will be "The Eligible  
Results of Broad Cooperative Policy."

A round table of delegates to the  
sessions of the Intercollegiate divi-  
sion of the National Municipal League  
and of visiting students and instruc-  
tors from colleges in Western New  
England is to be conducted at 6  
o'clock this evening. Morris L. Cooke,  
former director of public works in  
Philadelphia, is to speak on "The Stu-  
dent in the Municipal Laboratory from  
the Point of View of an Official," and  
Prof. A. R. Hatton of Western Re-  
serve University, Cleveland, O., will  
speak on "The Student in the Muni-  
cipal Laboratory from the Point of View  
of a Teacher." George W. Perkins  
of New York, Charles A. Beard and  
E. P. Goodrich are to address the col-  
lege men and women at a breakfast  
session tomorrow morning with the  
Training School for Public Service.

Frederick H. Clark, superintendent  
of engineering in Springfield, is to give  
an illustrated talk on Springfield's  
public works at a dinner of the city  
managers tonight, and William E.  
Hodge, superintendent of the lighting  
system in Springfield, will tell about  
his department. J. M. Switzer, one of  
the city commissioners of Dayton, O.,  
will give an illustrated talk on city  
manager government, and Morris L.  
Cooke of Philadelphia will talk on  
"The City and Its Public Utilities."

The sessions of the National Muni-  
cipal League will begin tomorrow  
morning, and in the afternoon the  
delegates will be formally welcomed  
to Springfield by Mayor Frank E.  
Stacy.

**EIGHT-HOUR DAY HEARINGS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Gen. George  
W. Goethals, chairman of the Eight-  
Hour Day Commission, which will  
hold its first meeting in this city  
Thursday, expects to confer with  
members of the conference of rail-  
way managers and also the heads of  
the "Big Four" brotherhoods before  
the end of the week, it is learned.

DECISION IN  
TEST CASE OF  
ADAMSON LAW

(Continued from page one)

ments on the merits as fully as though  
their clients were parties to this lit-  
igation. Though the decree of the  
court in the case here will be final in  
form, yet, because of the exceptional  
circumstances, the plaintiffs will be  
directed to keep their accounts and  
be prepared promptly to pay their em-  
ployees on the basis of the Adamson  
Law, should the decree not be sus-  
tained.

Legal skirmishing in the fight of the  
railroads of the United States against  
the Adamson Eight-Hour Law was  
brought to a sudden issue Tuesday by  
a motion filed by the Government in  
the United States District Court here.  
Two distinct requests are made:

"1. The Government asks an im-  
mediate decision on the injunction pe-  
tition filed by the receivers for the Mis-  
souri, Oklahoma & Gulf, in which the  
Adamson law was attacked as uncon-  
stitutional, and an order required for  
bidding its enforcement. The Govern-  
ment contends that the injunction pe-  
tition should be dismissed because the  
law is constitutional, therefore leaving  
the railroad no basis in equity for its  
action.

"2. Should the law be held uncon-  
stitutional, the Government asks that  
the court direct the receivers for the  
railroad to join the Government in  
getting the case advanced immediately  
to the Supreme Court of the United  
States for final decision."

Action in the case was taken on the  
injunction petition of the Missouri,  
Oklahoma & Gulf, rather than on sim-  
ilar petitions of scores of other rail-  
roads throughout the United States,  
because the Missouri, Oklahoma &  
Gulf is in receivership and under the  
direction of the Federal Court. This  
enabled the Government to ask the  
cooperation of the railroads in obtain-  
ing a final decision of the case before  
Jan. 1.

## Decision to Be Final

Washington Expects Railroads to  
Aid Progress of CaseSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Depart-  
ment of Justice has received word  
that Judge Hook of the District Court  
of Kansas City, Mo., has given a de-  
cision that the Adamson Eight-Hour  
Law is unconstitutional.

The receiver of the Missouri, Okla-  
homa & Gulf Railroad, in the case of  
which the decision has been made,  
has been instructed by Judge Hook  
to cooperate with the Government in  
presenting the case at the earliest pos-  
sible moment before the Supreme  
Court. By an agreement of the Gov-  
ernment, the case will go from the  
District Court directly to the Supreme  
Court instead of through the Circuit  
Court as is usual.

Whether the decision that the Eight-  
Hour Law is unconstitutional is en-  
tirely upon the merits of the case, or  
is rendered especially with a view of  
hurrying the case to the Supreme  
Court in order that a final decision  
may, if possible, be made before Jan. 1,  
is considered by some to be a reason-  
able question. It is pointed out that  
the court rendered a decision so soon  
after hearing, that full consideration  
of the legal points involved may have  
been sacrificed to the need for prompt-  
ness in presenting the case to the tri-  
bunal which shall speak with finality.

The Department of Justice has been  
giving much attention to pushing the  
Eight-Hour Law cases forward. Last  
evening Attorney-General Gregory and  
Solicitor-General Davis conferred with  
attorneys of the Pennsylvania, New  
York Central and Burlington roads  
and it is certain that the question of  
pushing matters along toward a final  
decision was discussed at that time.

Whether the decision at Kansas  
City, with the instructions given the  
receiver of the road, will give suffi-  
cient assurance of the case reaching  
the Supreme Court at the earliest pos-  
sible date and make unnecessary the  
expediting of any other eight-hour  
case, cannot be stated on official au-  
thority, but it is considered probable  
that the case now on its way to the  
Supreme Court will result in a de-  
cision which will dispose of all pend-  
ing eight-hour cases.

## Maine Central Files Petition

CONCORD, N. H.—The first action  
in the United States Court for the  
District of New Hampshire to test the  
constitutionality of the Adamson  
Eight-Hour Law was filed Tuesday by  
the Maine Central Railroad, which  
operates 100 miles of track in Con-  
cord. It is a petition for an injunc-  
tion.

QUINCY VALUATION  
BOOKS ARE OPENED

QUINCY, Mass.—After more than a  
week of efforts the valuation and  
abatement books are now open to the  
public according to a ruling of the  
city solicitor, Everett C. Bumpus, who  
today wrote to John J. Higgins, for-  
mer District Attorney for Middlesex  
County, saying that the abatement  
books would be open for him 30 min-  
utes each in the morning and after-  
noon of every day in the week except  
Mondays and Thursdays, when the  
Board of Assessors meets.

John J. O'Hara, chairman of the  
Board of Assessors last year and a  
former tax collector, secured the valua-  
tion books yesterday but had not ap-  
peared at City Hall to use them up to  
noon today. Mr. Higgins says he is  
representing 30 or 40 land owners in  
Quincy who believe property has been  
overvalued this year.

It Is None Too Early to Select Holiday Gifts—Many Are Now Doing So

Furnishings of Distinctive Quality  
For Men Who Want the New and Exclusive

It is a fact that men who maintain well-dressed individuality depend on this store as a source for furnishings that are different from those found in ordinary establishments. Men who buy this class of merchandise know "what's what"—they know quality and the appeal of apparel that is exclusive. So it is that this store carries, in addition to popular priced furnishings, wonderfully complete stocks of all the really smart wearables, imported and domestic. Remember—our furnishing section is just inside the Summer street entrance.

## Imported Gloves

Nowadays everything that has "im-  
ported" to its credit is rare and  
usually very high priced. Such is  
not the case here. Early selections  
made across the water by our buyer  
have borne fruit. For instance:  
Tan Cape Skin Gloves, seamless knit  
lining, one dome fastener. Our direct  
import, 2.00.  
Genuine Buckskin Gloves, unlined,  
for street wear, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00.

Custom-Made  
Shirts

The height of good taste in attire  
is a shirt made-to-your measure by  
us. D. and D. Anderson madras,  
our fine imported French madras and  
high quality domestic fabrics are  
used. You are positively assured of  
satisfaction. Prices 3.50, 4.50, 7.50  
and 9.00.

Made-to-Order  
Cravats

Over in London the smart dressers  
have favorite shapes and patterns  
in ties—they have them made to or-  
der. This plan has "caught on" im-  
mensely in America, too. We make  
Ties from heavyweight silk to your  
order—the Bond Street way. Prices  
2.00 and 3.00.

## Silk Shirts

If there is one line where the stock  
is "right" in every particular, it is  
in Silk Shirts. It's true that we're  
showing some of the handsome shirts  
in high-grade lustrous silks, that are  
to be seen anywhere about town. Im-  
ported and domestic. Priced at  
3.95, 4.85, 6.50, 7.50 and 10.00.

## Silk Hosiery

Silk Hosiery—scarce, that's certain,  
but stocks here are remarkably com-  
plete as a visit will demonstrate. We  
advise selection as early as possible  
before holiday shopping begins in  
earnest. Pure Thread Silk Hose,  
come in black and colors, high spliced  
heels, double soles and toes, 1.50.  
Other Pure Thread Silk Hose, at  
2.50 and up.

## Mufflers

Every man needs a muffler, or sev-  
eral mufflers, for formal, street or  
motor wear, and this season we're  
showing some rare values, imported  
and domestic. Domestic mufflers  
1.00 to 6.00; Imported 6.50 to 15.00.  
A Pure Thread Silk Muffler, im-  
ported by us, comes in all the brand  
new three-tone color combinations  
that are just now so distinctive.  
Priced at 15.00.

## Jackets

New arrivals in imported jackets,  
personally selected abroad by our  
buyer. For motor, street or golf  
wear, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00, 20.00.  
Velvet House Jackets at 12.50.  
Brocaded Jackets, 10.00 to 12.50.  
Plaid Back House Jackets, 5.00 to  
12.50.

## Underwear

It is quite probable that this store  
has the most extensive line of Men's  
High-Grade Underwear that's to be  
found this side of New York. At  
any rate many customers have found  
this true, especially of late.  
Men's Silk Union Suits, in medium  
and heavy weight, are of unusual  
quality. They sell for 25.00. Others  
lower in price.  
Silk and Wool Union Suits may be  
had for 5.50.

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

## Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

MATT CAMPBELL is back with us teaching golf. Appointments may be made any time for instruction Fifth Floor, New Building

MINIMUM WAGE  
IS PROPOSED ON  
MEN'S CLOTHINGOpponents to Plan to Establish  
Board Appear Before the  
Commission

No opposition appeared against the  
proposal of the Minimum Wage Com-  
mission to establish a minimum wage  
board for women employees or opera-  
tives in establishments manufacturing  
men's clothing, raincoats, shirts, over-  
alls, collars, neckwear, suspenders,  
garters, and other men's furnishings,  
at a hearing before the commission  
today. About 25 manufacturers, mostly  
from Greater Boston, appeared in  
response to some 270 notices sent to  
manufacturers by the commission.

Representatives of the manufactur-  
ers who spoke were chiefly concerned  
with the correctness of the statistics  
presented to the minimum wage board  
after it was formed. Special agents  
of the commission have been making  
an exhaustive study of wages in the  
industries under consideration and  
today submitted their findings in the  
form of exhibits, showing the number  
of women employed and their average  
weekly wage.

Donald Tulloch, representing the  
Employers Association of Worcester,  
said that he hoped the Minimum Wage  
Board would not consider existing  
wages as the average because the rush  
of work and the scarcity of labor at  
the present time made it necessary to  
pay wages higher than the average  
rate.

Isaac Soncalovich, a manufacturer  
of pants in Boston, expressed the hope  
that the board would take into con-  
sideration the excessive cost of material  
and the scarcity of labor at the pres-  
ent time. "I cannot afford to pay  
higher wages," he said, "for the very  
reason that I cannot get any more for  
my goods and materials are going up  
in price. If I raise the wages of my  
employees, I will have to go out of  
business."

In answer to an inquiry by William  
J. Bride, a manufacturer in Reading,  
as to how the minimum wage could  
be established with the employees  
working on the piece basis, Chairman  
Bartlett of the commission replied  
that the work would have to be ad-  
justed to a 54-hour week and a wage  
of probably \$8.50 a week.

Jacob Dreyfus, a shirt manufacturer

of Boston, said that he did not wish to  
question the accuracy of the statistics  
gathered by the commission's agents,  
but he did want the board to know  
precisely whether any employee was  
a skilled worker or only an appren-  
tice, as such a distinction between  
classes of employees was essential to  
the establishment of a fair wage.

Alfred J. Burnham, a raincoat man-  
ufacturer of Canton, said that the man-  
ufacturers were not opposed to the  
creation of a minimum wage board,  
but that they did desire the board to  
have accurate figures on wage sched-  
ules. He stated that the agents vis-  
ited his establishment during the dull  
season, when wages were low, and  
these wages, he maintained, were not  
average wages. He asked that the  
wages during the present busy season  
be considered by the board.

There was some discussion among  
those present as to whether it was best  
to establish one board for all the in-  
dustries included in the hearing or to  
have two boards, dividing their work  
according to the division of the in-  
dustries. The manufacturers promised  
to consider this proposition and re-  
port to the commission at a later date.

PRESIDENT SURE  
OF CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Careful  
checking of all precincts in California  
shows there is no possibility of Presi-  
dent Wilson losing California, accord-  
ing to the announcement by the Dem-  
ocratic State central committee.

The committee's checking shows the  
lowest Democratic elector to have 1200  
votes more than the highest Republi-  
can elector, and gives the highest  
Democratic elector a lead of 3500 over  
the highest Republican.

## FEDERAL AUCTION NETS \$1091

Merchandise appraised at \$1652.49  
by the customs officials, and which  
has remained unclaimed in public  
warehouses for a long time, with  
duties unpaid, was sold at public auc-  
tion at the Appraiser's Stores today,  
for \$1091.75. The goods sold included  
\$300 worth of wool, \$300 worth of  
ladies' evening gowns and dresses, 150  
cases of Christmas booklets, four ac-  
cordion, and considerable miscellaneous  
goods. The sale was ordered by  
Edmund Billings, collector of the port,  
to raise funds to pay the duties on the  
goods and expenses of handling. Many  
women attended the auction, several  
accompanied by children.

THIRD CHILEAN  
CABINET NAMED  
BY PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SANTIAGO, Chile—Another Cabinet,  
the third during the six months which  
President San Fuentas has thus far  
served, has been formed. Its person-  
nel is as follows:

Interior, Enrique Zanartu; Foreign  
Relations, Alamiro Huidobro; Instruc-  
tion, Pedro Felipe Iniguez; Treasury,  
Arturo Prat; War and Navy, Oscar  
Urzu; Industry and Public Works,  
Ramon Leonbuc.

The tendency has been noted in the  
successive cabinets which the Presi-  
dent has formed, to eliminate the Con-  
servative element. The partisanship  
of the members of the present Cabinet  
is not well defined, but none of its  
members is considered a Conservative.  
The first Cabinet which the present  
President formed contained two Con-  
servative members and the second,  
one. The President was elected by a  
combination in which the Conserva-  
tives played an important part, so he  
has sought to have that party repre-  
sented in his official family.

It is considered questionable  
whether the political difficulties of  
the administration have even now been  
surmounted for long. The Senate is  
controlled by a coalition, in which the  
Liberals are allied, and the Liberal el-  
ements preponderate in the new Cab-  
inet, but in the House of Deputies  
a coalition, which includes the Con-  
servatives, is in control. Under Chile's  
parliamentary form of government the  
Cabinet must resign when it is not  
supported in Congress.

GREAT HOLIDAY  
TRADE FOR BOSTON  
STORES PREDICTED

Predictions of the greatest retail  
trade Boston merchants have ever  
known during the coming holiday sea-  
son were made by Roger W. Babson,  
the statistician, in speaking before the  
New England Dry Goods Association  
at the Boston City Club last night.

"The high cost of living may reduce  
purchases of the salaried class, but  
the purchases of the wage-earning  
class should be greater than ever,"  
said Mr. Babson. "The coming year  
may make a change in the clientele,  
and thus require merchants to carry  
a different line of goods than hereto-  
fore, but the volume of business should  
remain big."

"It is generally thought that the  
retail trade in Boston depends on  
manufacturing conditions, railroad  
earnings, foreign trade, bank clearings,  
and so-called fundamental factors. Let  
me tell you, however, that these are  
mere barometers of conditions and  
mere symptoms of prosperity or de-  
pression."

"The real causes which determine  
the prosperity of the merchants of  
Boston may be grouped under these  
four headings: The health of the com-  
munity, which determines its initia-  
tive and enterprise; the faith of the  
community, which determines its  
courage, perseverance and credit con-  
ditions; the spirit of service, which  
permeates the community; the amount

of cooperation which exists between  
competitors and between capital and  
labor.

"The most dangerous sign today is  
the craze for profits. So long as I  
hear merchants talking about service  
and the quality of their goods, I never  
fear a business depression. When,  
however, we come to a time when  
everybody is talking about profits,  
then beware."

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser de-  
livered an address on "Conditions on  
the Mexican Border," in which he said  
that the experience of the militia on  
the border emphasized the necessity  
for the federalization of the National  
Guard of all the states. Henry C.  
Brine, president of the association,  
presided.



*Filene's*  
A new  
\$11.50  
dress for  
women  
is sketched

Accordion pleated  
serge, trimmed with  
plush. Embroidered  
white flannel collar.

At \$9.50—Serge, poplin, taffeta  
dresses, with youthful higher  
waistlines. Moyer age waist-  
lines, normal waistlines, no  
waistlines at all. Dresses for  
every type of woman.

At \$7.50—Serge dresses espe-  
cially.

Plenty of silk poplin dresses,  
too.

At \$11.50—Silk dresses espe-  
cially.

Serge dresses, too.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON



## CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY RAILWAYS

Senator Newlands Gives Account of Work and Character of Information To Be Gleaned for Use of Congress

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, chairman of the congressional committee now holding hearings on the question of railroad regulation, was a guest recently of the Chicago Association of Commerce, and on that occasion gave a very complete explanation of the character and scope of the inquiry now in progress and which is to guide Congress in railroad regulation this winter. Senator Newlands outlined the work of his committee, in part, as follows:

"The subjects to which our investigation will be applied are generally outlined in the resolution and embrace not only governmental regulation of railroads, telegraph lines, express companies and other public utilities, but the feasibility and practicability and desirability of government ownership, the history of that subject in other countries and the views of economists regarding it.

"The inquiry relates to every phase of the transportation question, the rail carriers, the river carriers and the ocean carriers, our purpose being, if possible, to perfect a plan by which all those carriers will dovetail in a harmonious system, efficient and economic, and meeting the requirements of the country in such a way as not only to satisfy the demands of interstate commerce but the demands of our trade with foreign countries.

"Among the problems which are included in the greater problems to which the resolution refers will be the question of the reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the question as to whether it shall remain as it is or whether it can, to the advantage of the public, be enlarged, its powers increased and the quickness of its action accelerated.

"The next question of importance that will come up will be the question of the control of railway and other public utility securities. As it is you know that most of the state public utility commissions are regulating the issue of securities upon the railroads within the boundaries of the state over which each has jurisdiction. Thus we have 48 different sovereignties acting upon the securities of great railway systems not confined in their operation to any particular state, but whose operations are as broad as the interstate commerce itself.

"Of course, the National Government in the exercise of the interstate commerce power, also has the right, if it chooses, to exercise the control of the issue of the securities, and if the United States sees fit to enter upon this field of activity we will have 49 sovereignties acting upon these various issues.

"It is complained that the complexity of control which affects not only the securities but the rates, restrains the activities of the corporations themselves, makes their methods of obtaining money for needed improvements and developments very complicated, and frequently defeats their purpose of securing favorable markets, the approval of the securities sometimes being given when the favorable opportunity had passed by.

"It is claimed that the United States Government by reason of its power over interstate commerce should create a tribunal for that purpose or give such control to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as to whether the regulating commission shall be simply a coordinating body acting in addition to the 48 public utility commissions created by the various states, or whether its actions shall be that of an over-lord, dominating and controlling, where contradictory, the action of lesser sovereignties. So that the question of state rights will be involved in this most interesting subject.

"Next will come up the question as to whether the nation or the states should create the great organizations that serve the purpose of interstate commerce. Thus far we have been content to allow the states to create these corporations, these railroad companies. That served the purpose as long as the railroad system was a feeble system confined to a limited mileage in this or that state. But as interstate commerce increased and these systems were brought together in a coordinated service over the entire country in interstate commerce, it has been claimed that we have not met the economic requirements of the time by creating national organizations under which great railway systems could be incorporated as broad in their operations as the national power over interstate commerce.

"There again the question of state rights will come up. It will be contended on the part of many of the states that the creation of these gigantic national corporations under national control will tend to diminish the powers of the states, with reference to local requirements as to rates, and may diminish the power of the states as to taxation, and may also diminish to some degree the police powers of the states.

"Then in connection with that will come the question of hours and wages of employees. We all realize that all the burdens which constitute the operating expenses of these corporations are in time transferred to the shippers, that they cannot long rest upon the investors, for if they rest upon them too heavily there will be a decline in the securities, and a consequent difficulty in securing the money for im-

provements and extensions, and thus the public demands themselves will not be met.

"Railway corporations have to raise their entire revenue from the public in the shape of rates for freight and passengers. That revenue goes to the operating expenses, wages of some 1,800,000 employees, the supplies to the railroads, the taxes and the interest upon the stocks and bonds issued. So that the public itself, the ultimate bearer of this entire burden, is most profoundly interested in perfecting a system which will establish the credit of the carriers themselves in such a way as to enable them to obtain money at the lowest rates and yet maintain the par value of their securities. A difference of 1 per cent paid to the investors on the \$16,000,000,000 of bonds and stock issued by the railway corporations of this country makes an additional charge of \$160,000,000 upon the shippers of the country annually.

"Now, as to the wages and the hours of labor. The question is, whether a nation pretending to some degree of civilization, which has eliminated the doctrine of force from application to controversies between man and man, and which furnishes judicial tribunals for the settlement of those controversies, and which now and has been for years endeavoring internationally to secure a system under which the nations of the earth will create tribunals for the adjustment of international disputes as for our domestic disputes, can be content with existing conditions.

"By eliciting the best thought not only of the corporations affected, not only of the thinkers and economists of the country, but of the men themselves employed by these corporations, we can create some system under which a resort to force, the most barbaric and brutal of processes, can be avoided for the settlement of disputes between great employers and vast bodies of employees.

"In addition to this question of the regulation and control of these great public utilities, there is intrusted to this commission the study of the question of Government ownership. It is a question that has got to be faced. Other nations far advanced in civilization have adopted the system. Recently, under the stress of war, almost all European governments have taken over the railways. Whether that will be a permanent taking over or only a temporary one, it demonstrates that in condition of great crisis, when autocratic powers must be given to the Government, all intelligent Government's drift toward absolute and complete control of public utilities."

## BONUS OFFERED TO COAL MINERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Notices have been posted at many mines in the Monongahela Valley that a bonus of \$3 will be paid, along with his regular pay, to any miner who works 12 days in succession, says a Charleston special to the Ledger. Three shifts are working at many of the plants. The policy is in effect in almost every mine in the fifth and sixth pools.

## JACKSON COLLEGE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Mrs. Christabel Whitney Kidder will read "The Winter's Tale" before the Tufts College Women's Club and the faculty in the Jackson gymnasium tonight. The Jackson freshmen will entertain the juniors at a reception and dance in the gymnasium Friday evening. The Chi Alpha Chapter of Chi Omega is planning a reception and dance for the freshmen initiates. Mrs. Thomas Allen will speak on the anti-fragrance movement in Packard Hall on Monday at 4:15 p. m. Marion Booth Kelley spoke on the growth and development of the suffrage movement yesterday.

## MILTON WOMAN NAMED

MILTON, Mass.—Mrs. W. W. Churchill, wife of the chairman of the Board of Assessors, was appointed by the Board of Selectmen to the vacancy in the School Board caused by the resignation of Mrs. Hester Cunningham.

## WAGE INCREASES GIVEN TO STEEL AND WOOL MEN

Big Corporations Announce Raises to Thousands of Employees—New England Mill Workers Share in Prosperity

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A 10 per cent increase in the wages of about 200,000 employees of its steel and iron companies is announced by the United States Steel Corporation, effective on Dec. 15 next. Wage and salary advances in other departments of the corporation also will be equitably adjusted, it was stated. The increase adds nearly \$20,000,000 to the corporation's pay roll.

"Ordinarily the question of wages would not come up for consideration or decision at this time of the year," said Chairman Elbert H. Gary, in making the announcement, "but in consequence of the abnormal conditions now existing it has been decided to increase the wage rates of our iron and steel companies about 10 per cent, to take effect about Dec. 15. As to other departments, increases will be equitably proportioned."

Chairman Gary declined to make further comment, but another official of the corporation said the action of the directors was taken "with due regard for the higher prices prevailing for necessities in all parts of the country."

Under the same date as the Steel company's announcement, the American Woolen Company, the largest manufacturer of woollens in the world, with 6000 operatives in the Wood Mill at Lawrence, Mass., alone and 35,000 employees throughout New England and New York State, gave out word of a 10 per cent wage increase in all its plants, to become effective on Dec. 4.

The American Woolen Company owns and operates some 40 woolen mills in this State, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut and New York.

The company also owns the entire capital stock, except the directors' share, of the Ayer Mills at Lawrence. The Washington Mills of the company, also at Lawrence, have a full-power employment force of 6500 persons.

The American Woolen Company Mills also include Wood Worsted Mills at Lawrence, the Assabet Mill at Maynard, the Fulton Worsted Mills at Fulton, N. Y., employing 1700 persons; the Moosup Mills at Moosup, Conn., employing 500; the Sawyer Mills at Dover, N. H., employing 550; the Lebanon Mills at Lebanon, N. H.; the Vassalboro Woolen Mills at Vassalboro, Me.; the Anchor Mills at Harrisville, R. I., employing 425 persons; the National and Providence Worsted Mills at Providence, R. I.; the Valley Worsted Mills and the Weybosset Mills in the same city; the Riverside Worsted Mills at Olneyville, R. I.; the Mantox Mills at Mantox, R. I.; the Saranac Mills at North Smithfield, Oakland, Olneyville and Pascoag, R. I., employing in all 500 persons; the Bay State Mills at Lowell; the Puritan Mills at Plymouth; the Arden Mills at Fitchburg; the Beoll Mills at West Fitchburg; the Prospect Mills at Lawrence, and the Bradford Mills in Louisville, Ky.

Smaller mills are owned by the company at Dover, Me.; Enfield, N. H.; Fairfield, Me.; Franklin, Mass.; Bridgeton, Me.; Foxcroft, Me.; Oldtown, Me.; Skowhegan, Me.; Madison, Me.; Winoski, Vt.; Webster, Mass.; Uxbridge, Royalston and Rochdale, Mass.

The Arlington Mills, whose big cotton plant at Lawrence, Mass., employs 7500 hands, also announced a "higher scale of wages," which, although the amount was not specified, is believed to be similar to that of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of New Bedford, which has just

granted its employees a 10 per cent raise.

Wage increases of 10 per cent, effective Dec. 4, were announced by several cotton mills in the Adams, Mass., district. Notices to this effect were posted by William B. Plunkett, who controls four mills in Adams; W. C. Plunkett & Sons, Greylock Manufacturing Company, with mills in Greylock, Williamstown and North Pownel, Vt., and the Hoosac Cotton Company of North Adams, Mass.

Seven thousand operatives are affected. The proposed increase will be the third of the calendar year, 5 and 10 per cent increases having been awarded previously. The advance brings wages in the cotton industry in that vicinity to a record high mark.

The Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh has raised the wages of its 4000 employees 12 per cent. This action was taken Nov. 16 and was made retroactive to Nov. 1.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company announces Nov. 16 a 5 per cent increase in wages to employees drawing less than \$200 a month.

The 1400 operatives of the cotton mills in the Augusta, Ga., district were granted Nov. 20 a raise of 10 per cent.

All the coal miners in Harlan County, Ga., were given Nov. 20 a wage increase of 10 per cent. More than 3500 were affected by the raise, which was due, the company said, to the higher cost of living.

The Glove Manufacturers Association of the State of New York decided Nov. 20 on a voluntary raise of 4 to 25 per cent in the wages of their thousands of workers in Fulton County, the center of the American fine glove industry.

The Eastman Kodak Company, Nov. 20, on account of the high cost of living, granted a 10 per cent increase in wages for 21 weeks, beginning Dec. 6, to all employees earning \$50 or less a week.

Salary increases amounting to \$1,147,180 for 18,400 employees of the city of New York are provided for in the 1917 budget, were disclosed, when the full list of increases was made public. The tax rate thereby is increased nearly 1 1/4 points.

## CAR SHORTAGE TO BE REMEDIED BY COMMISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has agreed to lift the embargo on coal to points north of the Ohio River, provided its receiving cars are not re-signing by receiving lines. The action of the company followed the proposal of Commissioner McChord, who has been holding a hearing here for the past two weeks into the car shortage situation, that he believed railroads generally were making an effort to comply with his proclamation that all foreign freight cars be returned to their original owners and that conditions with the L. & N. would soon be normal.

He cited the fact that the L. & N. entered the hearing with 39 per cent of its coal car equipment on its lines and now has 60 per cent. Attorneys for the L. & N. stated they did not feel that conditions justify the lifting of the embargo, but the road did not want to appear hostile.

Mr. McChord also announced that when the hearing is adjourned in

Louisville today, it would be continued in Washington with a view to working out the car shortage situation, as the commission had determined that the car shortage must be remedied. He said the commission would welcome the aid of the railroads.

It has been intended to adjourn the hearing here yesterday, but it was continued until today in order to permit certain railroads to answer charges of violating Mr. McChord's proclamation requiring the return of coal cars, that were made by representatives of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, who cited instances of coal cars which had been loaded with coal, sand and gravel, and directed to points not on the lines of that road.



**OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO**  
34th Street—New York

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A Touch of Distinction*

**Furs of Distinction**

Fashioned from the finest skins; endowed with the charm of perfect taste and exclusive style; and proving in each soft pelt and curving line that in every Oppenheim, Collins & Co.'s garment there is *"Always—a Touch of Distinction"*

## CAMMEYER

Branch De Luxe  
381 Fifth Avenue New York

Exclusive footwear for Men, Women & Children

Children's  
Shoe  
Department



Child's "NATURAL SHAPE" shoes give proper support to the ankles. Sizes 7 to 10 1/2.

White Buckskin, Button or Lace ..... \$4.50  
White Linen Button (white soles) ..... \$4.50  
Tan Russia or Black Russia, Lace or Button ..... \$3.00



Children's "PERFECT SHAPE" button and lace shoes permit perfect development of the growing feet. Sizes 5 to 8.

White Buckskin, Button ..... \$3.00  
White Buckskin, Lace ..... \$3.00  
Tan Russia, Black Kid and White Linen, Button ..... \$2.50  
Tan Russia and White Linen, Lace 2 1/2 ..... \$2.50



Baby's "AID-TO-WALK" ankle support shoes have the endorsement of the highest recognized authorities. Sizes 2 to 6.

White Buckskin, Lace ..... \$3.00  
White Buckskin, Button ..... \$2.50  
Tan Russia or White Linen, Lace ..... \$2.50  
Tan Russia, Black Kid or White Linen, Button ..... \$1.75

Booklet of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes Upon Request to Dept. M.

**Frederick Loeser & Co., Inc.**  
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

## Thanksgiving Linens : : Gift Linens

Enormous Stocks  
Sterling Qualities  
Beautiful Patterns

Values Unequaled Because Our Orders Were Placed a Long Time Ago.



**FINE TABLE LINENS** are just as important to the careful housewife as fine furniture, and at no time of the year is this more in evidence than at Thanksgiving and the attendant holidays when the great family festive board is spread full length.

For a long time now the great Linen industry abroad has been laboring under extreme difficulties. Some sources of supply have been completely closed. From others only limited quantities of Linen have been exported to America.

Yet notwithstanding these difficult conditions the Loeser Linen Store today, through its foresight and large buying, is enabled to offer to its customers

**Exceptionally Broad Stocks of Fine Table Linens Coupled With Low Prices That Are Extraordinary**

It is not only a time to provide the Thanksgiving requirements, but a time to buy Holiday gift Linens to advantage.

**Charming Christmas Gifts**

These dainty little pieces of solid mahogany are among the nearest and dearest to a woman's heart of all the lovely furniture accessories that have found expression for adornment and utility they are delightful.

There's someone on your list whom such a gift would exactly fit, and we will deliver charges prepaid, to any address in the middle or eastern states—Simply enclose your card with P.O. Money Order or a clipping of article desired giving shipping directions.

**A.C. Titus Co.**  
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND  
FOR REFERENCE—NEW BRANCH IN NEW YORK



Solid Mahogany  
14 in. by 24 in. Top  
\$4.75



Genuine Mahogany  
14 in. by 25 in.  
\$2.75



Solid Mahogany  
36 in. High.  
\$3.75

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, PEARLS, DIAMONDS  
PRECIOUS STONES, WATCHES, COCKS, CHINA GLASS  
STATIONERY

## THE HANDBOOK 1917

(now ready for mailing)

illustrates about eight hundred articles

suitable for Gifts

forwarded upon request

Correspondence invited

Added to regular stocks at special prices

## Some Very Fine Overcoats for Men

A single-breasted model at \$28.50; and a double-breasted, with belt in back, at \$32.50. Made of rough, warm overcoatings—some imported—by New York's best merchant tailor. An adjustment of partnership interests brings the prices down on this group of 500, in sizes 34 to 44.

**350 new Suits go into the Men's \$35 groups**

18 patterns in three models; specially chosen and cut; tailored in Wanamaker shops. Adding to the interesting collection of Wanamaker suits for winter, which young men in particular will be glad to see.

## Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes, Sweaters, Rugs—New Showing

We're making the Men's Furnishing Store bright and warm with new fine wooly things—things that help men enjoy winter, indoors and outdoors; dressing gowns from London and from our own workrooms; sweater-jackets from Scotland and from American mills; rugs for the car and the Harvard-Yale game.

(Burlington Arcade Floor, New Bldg.)

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, NEW YORK



## LEASE OF WEST END MAY APPEAR IN INVESTIGATION

Boston Elevated Company's Long Term Contract to Pay 7 Per Cent Net Rental on Stock Par Value Will Expire in 1922

The deliberations of the special legislative commission which is holding public hearings in Boston in an endeavor properly to consider the financial condition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, that it may be able to report some means of relief to be considered at the next session of the Legislature, directs public attention and inquiry to the formation and organization of the Boston Elevated Company and the long-term lease under which it took over the rights of the West End Street Railway, the present holding company, and the rights which the latter had secured to the subway system in the city and its suburbs. This lease was entered into and became effective in 1897, and as finally concluded was for a term of 24 years, eight months and nine days.

The matter of the official approval of this lease was twice before the Railroad Commission of the State, which at that time had the jurisdiction in such matters afterward conferred upon the Public Service Commission. The first lease offered for approval was rejected by the commission. The second lease, with some of the conditions objected to by the commission eliminated, was finally approved. The commission made it quite clear that although many of the provisions of the lease to which it had objected had not been eliminated, that the members of the commission, in face of what seemed to be quite a general public demand, were constrained to allow the lease to become operative.

In discussing the relations existing between the West End Company and the Boston Elevated Company, and the protection which the public had the right to demand in a transaction affecting almost the entire surface, subway and elevated car systems of the Metropolitan district, the commission said:

"If it were the duty of the board merely to inquire how the provisions of the lease might affect the immediate parties thereto, the case would present little difficulty. It is understood that the contracting corporations have for some time been practically one in direction and control, and we are advised that their interests are further to be unified by the offer of all the shares of the capital stock of the lessee (Boston Elevated) to the stockholders of the lessor for pro rata subscriptions. It would therefore appear to be substantially a case—not infrequent in transactions of this kind—of individuals associated under one corporate name contracting with themselves under another corporate name."

The lease first considered provided that it should remain in force for a term of 99 years. By its terms the Boston Elevated, in addition to paying all expenses, interest, taxes and charges of every kind, and annually the sum of \$7500 for maintenance of corporate organization, sought to bind itself, without any condition or reservation, to pay on each and all the shares of the preferred and common stock of the West End company then outstanding or thereafter to be issued, a cash dividend of 8 per cent, free of all taxes, for each of the 99 years following the execution and approval of the lease. Under the terms of that instrument, as well as under the terms of the lease which was finally approved, the dividends paid as rentals were made payable directly to the stockholders of the West End company, so that no part of the dividend could by any possibility be diverted to any corporate or public use.

The preferred stock of the West End Street Railway Company amounts to \$6,400,000. This was authorized under the West End consolidation act (Section 1887, Chapter 413) for a specific purpose, and cannot be increased. It is entitled under that act to cumulative dividends of not to exceed 10 per cent per annum, payable out of the net profits, in priority to the common stock. It was pointed out by the commission that the effect of the proposed lease would be to convert this preferred dividend into a guaranteed dividend, no longer contingent upon its being earned.

At the date of the lease, as finally consummated, the common stock of the West End Company represented, at par, \$9,085,000. This amount could be indefinitely increased, the West End Company agreeing to issue from time to time, at the request of the Boston Elevated, such additional amounts of stock or bonds (or both) as it may lawfully issue and as may be sufficient to repay the cost of all extensions and other additions and improvements.

The West End company began operations Nov. 12, 1887. For the five calendar years 1888-1892 it paid regular annual dividends of 10 per cent on amounts of common stock ranging from \$421,000 to \$9,085,000, and averaging \$3,980,400. During all of that time the West End was substantially a horse railway.

From 1892 to Oct. 1, 1897, a period of four and three-quarters years, the common stock, remaining at \$9,085,000, received an average annual dividend of 6.84 per cent. During that time the West End was substantially an electric railway. This falling off in dividends was not due, as might be supposed, to the commercial depression prevalent during a period of that time. Regardless of that, this volume of traffic and the gross revenues of the company maintained a constant and rapid growth, according to the record. In referring to this fact the commission said:

"While we mean to intimate no doubt of the continued prosperity of

the West End company under its present auspices, we can discover, on the other hand, nothing in the existing or probable future conditions surrounding the company to warrant an expectation that it would be practically able or would deem it prudent to increase, in years to come, its now accustomed dividend rate."

The commission, to quote the language of the report, sought to find "some fact or reason, other than has yet appeared, to explain the proposed advance of a now contingent dividend of 7 per cent on the common stock, to an absolutely guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent for 99 years."

The explanation first presented, it appears, was the existence, real or supposed, of a property surplus which it was said had been accumulated by charging off or by putting into the account from time to time liberal portions of the net earned income. It was stated by the commission that the West End company had been accused of systematically concealing its actual net earnings by charging to operating expenses, instead of to the property accounts, large sums expended in permanent improvements to its plant. On the other hand, it appears, it was openly charged that the value of the West End plant at that time was much less than the capital investment—that is, than the outstanding capital stock and net debt.

For these and other reasons the commission caused an inventory and appraisal to be made of the railways, equipment, power stations and all other real and personal property of the West End company. This work was done by Alexander S. Porter and Gilbert Hodges of Boston, and Austin E. Smith of Springfield, treasurer and general manager of the Springfield Street Railway Company.

The appraisal showed the value of the property to be \$25,606,807.87. The amount of the outstanding capital stock and net debt of the company at the time was \$26,341,192.78, showing a deficiency of assets to the amount of \$734,384.91. This deficit, of course, attached to the common stock as the inferior security, causing an impairment of approximately 8 per cent from its par value. In other words each \$100 of common stock in the West End at the time of the execution and approval of the lease to the Boston Elevated, represented about \$92 of actual property. It appeared from the appraisal that the West End company had applied too little, rather than too much, of its net divisible income to offset depreciation and to keep its capital intact.

The commission decided, in view of all the facts, that the lease, if approved in the form first presented, would fix upon the West End system for the term prescribed an irrevocable rental charge. Including the tax upon the market value of its shares as enhanced by the lease, which tax, in whatever form assessed, the Boston Elevated agreed to pay, the stipulated rental was equivalent to the payment by the Boston Elevated of an annual dividend of about 11 per cent to all the stockholders of the West End company on the par value of their shares. On the intrinsic value of the common stock, as ascertained by the appraisal, it was found to be equivalent to an annual payment of about 12 per cent.

It was pointed out by the commission that the stipulated rental must be subtracted from net earnings before there could be, under the statutes or otherwise, any reduction of tolls or fares. It must be paid in full, also, before more than the minimum percentage of compensation tax could accrue to the city or town, and that no matter what the future accepted rate of return, then tending downward, on capital invested in public-service corporations, or at whatever rate, under private or public ownership or control, fresh capital might be forthcoming, the rate fixed under the lease would run throughout its term without diminution or power of revision.

Of course the main purpose of the lease—and it was so admitted by the Boston Elevated—was to get possession of the subway. It was necessary, from its point of view, that the Elevated have the subway, and it could get it only through a lease from the West End company, which held a 20-year contract with the city. This contract fixed the compensation to be paid the city for the full term.

The Boston Elevated, on the other hand, had been granted, under chapter 500, Statutes of 1897, certain important exemptions as regards the reduction of fares and the imposition of taxes and other burdens on the lines owned or leased by it. These exemptions were to continue for a term of 25 years.

The combination seemed a solution of possible difficulties. The West End holding a long-term contract on the subway, the rental of which could not be increased during the term of the lease, naturally sought the protection of the Elevated which was immune from burdensome taxation and from the possibility of facing a demand for reduced fares for a period of 25 years.

The delay, after the refusal of the commission to approve the first draft of the lease, was not long. The stipulated rental to be paid the West End was reduced by agreement from 8 to 7 per cent; the term of the lease, originally 99 years, was reduced to expire with the date of the expiration of the special immunities granted by the State to the Boston Elevated (25 years from June 10, 1897); an amendment was agreed to to the effect that the Boston Elevated shall not diminish the facilities for travel upon the railway of the West End company as they existed at the inception of the lease, and the agreement that the West End must make and execute such other leases or operating contracts with other street railway companies as the Elevated company might require, was eliminated.

In consenting that the lease become operative the commission, apparently influenced by what seemed to be a popular demand, still appeared to be unwilling to uphold without protest the determination of the Boston Elevated to assume an unalterable obligation to pay an annual net rental

of 7 per cent on the par value of the common stock of the West End company. "As regards the proposed dividend rental of 7 per cent on the West End common stock," said the commission, "something should perhaps be added. In consideration of the generally anticipated benefits to be derived by the public from the execution of the Elevated railway scheme, to the success of which a lease of the West End system is by many thought essential, the adoption of any view as to a proper rental would not, in the judgment of the board, be wise."

The Boston Elevated now asks relief. It asks for a reduction of compensation taxes, a right to increase fares, or the purchase by the State of the Cambridge subway, built almost entirely by Boston Elevated capital.

In addition to this, the West End company asks the Public Service Commission for authority to issue \$2,700,000 in refunding bonds, to run for a period of 30 years, at a rate of interest not to exceed 6 per cent per annum. A hearing on this petition has been ordered for Nov. 29. Bonds maturing 30 years hence will run about 25 years after the expiration of the present lease of the West End properties to the Boston Elevated.

The records in the State House fail to show that any bonded indebtedness of any of the properties controlled by the West End company prior to the inception of the lease to the Boston Elevated company has been liquidated. Bonds falling due from time to time have been cared for by the issuance of refunding bonds, often at a somewhat higher rate of interest than those which were replaced. The present bonded indebtedness of the West End properties is \$19,792,116.46. Refunding operations in recent years have netted, in premiums, \$321,116.46.

## NEW YORK COAL PRICE EXPECTED TO GO DOWN SOON

Report by Federal Investigators Ready—Political Theory Accounts for the Recent Advance

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By Wednesday it is expected that investigators from the Department of Justice at Washington who have been making an inquiry into the New York coal situation will complete their work and be ready to make their report Thursday. Indications are that the report will recommend steps to prevent a recurrence of the coal shortage said to be responsible for the high prices. If evidence of conspiracy to raise prices is found, the United States District Attorney will receive it and act.

District Attorney Swann is continuing his investigation and Mayor Mitchell has ordered an inquiry on behalf of the city. The opinion is general that the price will soon drop below the present average of \$8.50.

A new theory purporting to account for the apparently concerted decision of the dealers to raise the price has to do with national politics. Interests behind the mining companies and railroads, it is said, may have deemed it wise to boost the price as one means of offsetting the Wilson slogan of prosperity, before the election. Those who believe this theory say that if Mr. Hughes had been elected the price would have dropped to normal without delay.

## CONFERENCE WILL URGE SHEEP-RAISING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Beginning on Thursday, the National Sheep conference will have three days' sessions in the assembly room of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. The object is to urge the raising of more sheep in this country. Delegates from State departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges, railroad companies, textile and other industries connected with the wool business will be present. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to addresses and discussions and on Saturday the delegates will inspect the wool warehouses and mills of the city.

HARVARD ENROLLMENT The Harvard University Register shows a total number of students of 4724, an increase of eight over last year. Massachusetts leads among the states, Cambridge among the cities and Canada among other countries. Every State in the Union except Arizona is represented, including the District of Columbia, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Twenty-eight other countries are represented by a total of 128 students.

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## CLIFFS OF GAY HEAD MAY BE TAKEN BY STATE

Massachusetts Waterways and Public Lands Commission Visits Martha's Vineyard to View Proposed Reservation

Examination of the brightly hued cliffs of Gay Head on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., with the object of taking about 100 acres about the lighthouse for a State reservation, was begun today by the Massachusetts Waterways and Public Lands Commission in connection with a special trip to the southeastern part of the State.

The survey of the Head has already been completed, and the Commission, as the result of its visit today, expects to further fulfill the directions of the last Legislature by submitting an estimate of the cost of the taking to the new Legislature in January.

Fortunately for the projectors of the proposed reservation, the various attempts to commercialize the clays and sands of Gay Head have never proved successful, so that the gaudy cliffs today are much the same as when the English mariner, Capt. Bartholemew Gosnold, rounded the Head, 314 years ago last month.

Captain Gosnold was more successful in naming Cape Cod after the "grate store of codde" and the Elizabeth islands after his sovereign, than he was in affixing "Dover Cliffs" to the variegated heights at the west end of the Vineyard. The hand of nature had been too lavish in coloring those cliffs to give them any resemblance to the chalk hills of the Kentish coast, and the next explorer who came lumbering down Vineyard sound said "Gay Head" and the name remained as fast as its own hue.

Hitchcock in his geology of Massachusetts says: "The height of the cliff (Gay Head) from the shore is 150 feet, with a richness of color that renders it a striking and even splendid object from the ocean. The clays are red, blue and white; the sand white and yellow, and the lignite black. All of these are arranged in individual strata without much order. There is nothing to compare with it in New England. The cliffs correspond in some respects with the cliffs of the Isle of Wight."

If the State decides to acquire a tract of land that will insure the preservation of the cliffs, it may be necessary to dispossess a few of the Gay Head Indians of their land holdings, notwithstanding the fact that it is only within recent years that this remnant of the famous Algonquin tribe succeeded in gaining permanent possession of the land of their fathers.

For many years the Gay Head Indians were tenants at will of the few thousand acres of land of Martha's Vineyard. Some of their ancestors sold their property to English settlers at the other end of the island, and while the title to Gay Head for many years, stood in the name of Thomas Mayhew of Tisbury, there was almost continuous litigation over the validity of the original deed and it was not until 1870 that the title of the Indians to the land was finally quieted. On this date the Gay Head Indians became American freemen through an act of the Massachusetts Legislature and the town, which was incorporated, has been for many years the only strictly Indian municipality in the country.

No one who has visited Gay Head island met some of the inhabitants who come away without remarking on the quiet dignity, the courtesy, and the gentle disposition of its swarthy fishermen. In 1888 Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop appeared in the lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature as the member from Dukes county comprising the six towns on the island, and the first pure-blooded Indian in the State to hold office. Although he did not take an active part in legislation, his few speeches were marked by perfect diction, a breadth of knowledge and a quiet eloquence that surprised

his colleagues, while his gentlemanly bearing won their respect during his brief term.

The projectors of the plan to make Gay Head cliffs a State reservation do not favor ousting any of the inhabitants any more than they would seek to gain possession from the Federal Government of the few square rods of land on which Gay Head Light has stood for 118 years and flashed nightly its three white flares and one red one, across one of the busiest ocean highways on the coast. On the other hand it is quite probable that those living within the proposed reservation will be allowed to remain for an indefinite period on some sort of a lease. The sole object of the reservation is to keep the cliffs intact.

The inhabitants of Gay Head derive the greater part of their living from the sea, which surrounds them on three sides. They are expert fishermen, and while the rest of the island has been devoted almost exclusively to the summer visitor, such a source of revenue has never appealed to the dark residents of the Head, and there never has been the semblance of a hotel at the western end of the Vineyard. Visitors therefore have been strictly transient, motoring over from Vineyard Haven or Oak Bluffs on the road across the island which the Massachusetts Highway Commission has built with the cooperation of the towns, straight up to the lighthouse gate.

Those few persons who have been privileged to accept the hospitality of a Gay Head Indian have found quiet well-kept homes, with all of the necessities and many of the luxuries of those on the mainland, while a breakfast of freshly-caught sea trout (known in New York as weakfish and in Boston as sea trout) is a meal never to be forgotten.

According to the last census there are 175 persons in the town of Gay Head, while the value of property in 1915 was placed at \$45,250. The town maintains a good school, and within the past five years, contributed its share to the building of the State road from Chilmark along the ridge of the Head almost to the brink of the cliff. The Gay Headers are very proud of their ancestry and of their history.

## FUTURE PEACE PLANS DISCUSSED

At a meeting last night of the New England committee of the American Neutral Conference Committee, held at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, plans were discussed for the formation of a New England branch of the committee, with its own officers, to cooperate with the main body in its endeavors "to support our Government in any effort it may make toward a just and lasting peace" and specifically, to urge the calling of a neutral conference.

Prof. Emily Greene Balch of the New England committee is to go to New York City this week to discuss the proposition with the general secretary of the committee and when she returns another meeting of the New England members of the committee will be held at which a decision will be reached.

The society is circulating a petition, already signed by several thousand persons, urging the United States Government "acting alone or in cooperation with other neutral powers, to invite the belligerents to state the basis upon which they would be willing to begin peace negotiations," and asking the government "upon this basis to formulate and offer constructive peace proposals which shall safeguard the just claims of the belligerents and the common interests of all nations."

## MAINE MAYFLOWER SOCIETY

PORTLAND, Me.—Bishop Benjamin Brewster addressed the Maine Society of the Mayflower Descendants at a banquet, following the annual meeting. His subject was "The Spirit of 1620." Officers elected included: Philip F. Turner, Portland, governor; Hiram W. Ricker, South Poland, deputy governor; Everett L. Philoon, Auburn, captain; the Rev. John C. Perkins, Seattle, elder; Harlan B. Turner, Portland, treasurer; William T. Cousens, Portland, historian.

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ROUTE CHOSEN FOR JACKSON HIGHWAY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The directors of the Jackson Highway Association have accepted the recommendations of the pathfinding committee naming the Mississippi route between Nashville and New Orleans. The Alabama contingent made a strong fight for the selection of that route, but road conditions in Mississippi won.

The northern end of the highway is already designated between Chicago and Nashville via Louisville, and from Buffalo to Niagara Falls to Nashville via Louisville.

Miss Alma Pittenberry of Birmingham, who originated the idea of memorializing Andrew Jackson by means of the Jackson highway, made an address in favor of Alabama.

NEW YORK, N. Y., M. C. A. GAINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John F. Moore, senior railroad secretary of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, announced that 2874 men were enrolled Monday as new members of the organization, bringing the total of new members thus far up to 20,356. The 10-days' campaign to get 30,000 new members closes Friday.

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY HAS HISTORICAL TALK

Members and guests of the Bostonian Society listened to an historical account of the Howard Athenaeum in the days when the legitimate drama and the grand opera monopolized its stage by John Bouve Clapp, a historian of music and drama in Boston, at the regular monthly meeting in the Old State House yesterday.

The first Howard Athenaeum was opened in a one-story building erected by the followers of the Rev. William Miller. Later a pretentious front was placed on the building and it opened as the Howard Athenaeum with a stock company appearing in Sheridan's "School for Scandal" and "The Day After the Wedding" on Oct. 23, 1845. Four months later, the present structure was constructed. The opening play was "The Rivals," with James H. Hackett, father of James K. Hackett, starring as Sir Anthony Absolute, and William Warren, who later became famous at the Boston Museum, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger. Mr. Clapp showed several old pictures and playbills of the Howard Athenaeum at various periods.

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## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

quarters in France issued last night reads:

During the day there was considerable hostile shelling against our front on both sides of the Aisne. Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

Yesterday our airplanes cooperated successfully with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—An official communiqué issued yesterday says:

In Transylvania, in the Alt Valley, the forces continued their attacks with the usual force, and under pressure the Rumanian troops are retiring slowly southward.

Five versts north of Gliny the enemy troops attacked but were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—An official statement issued yesterday says:

Reciprocal artillery actions occurred at some points on the front in the Trentino and in the Julian Alps.

Yesterday, in the Carso area, during minor infantry encounters, we made a few prisoners. During Monday night the enemy forces launched two attacks upon our positions on the summit of Hill 126, north of Mt. Volkovnik, being completely repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SALONIKA, Greece (Wednesday)—The official communication from Serbian headquarters issued yesterday reads:

Despite the stubborn resistance of the troops the Serbians advanced northward and occupied the village of Rapseh. North of Suhodol the Serbians defeated the Germans, forcing them to beat a hasty retreat. A great number of prisoners, Germans and Bulgarians, and considerable booty were captured. In this retreat the enemy forces abandoned a quantity of stores, engineering and other materials.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The war office communication issued yesterday says:

Front of Archduke Charles Francis: The allied (Teutonic) forces fighting on both sides of the Jial Valley have driven back the enemy troops and are now approaching Craiova. East of the Alt River we have gained a footing on the heights south of the Scauent River.

Italian front: An enemy counter-attack in mass formation against a trench we recently captured south of Biglia was repulsed.

## FRANZ JOSEF PASSES AWAY; RULED 68 YEARS

(Continued from page one)

he placed in the peoples. In Vienna he always walked about the streets on foot. Detectives were never allowed to follow his footsteps, whether from the very reasonable conviction that guards could not prevent a monarch falling a victim to anarchists, or simply that he objected to his life, or making a misery by the police, is not known, but the Emperor Franz Josef was always serenely trustful. When he made his first tour of the annexed provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, arrangements had been made to surround the Emperor with guards. He stepped from his carriage among the people, fearless not merely of Slav but also of the Muhammadan fanatic, who crowded near to see the Emperor.

Franz Josef had always said "I do my duty and leave the rest to God," and the attempt made on his life as a young man, by the assassin Badeni, when he was badly wounded in the neck, did nothing to shake his cool courage. The Emperor, too, had ever been a devotee of duty. Nothing had ever turned him from the day's program, which he always filled with the greatest care. Detractors of the monarch say that his devotion to work was too systematic and that he was the king of bureaucrats. This was hardly true. The Emperor felt the responsibility of his position, toward his people, very deeply. He never signed a capital sentence if there was any possible reason for avoiding it, considering that the criminal should have time to reflect. He, indeed, pardoned hundreds of criminals, who managed to get to his presence, or to get relatives to place a petition in the hands of the Emperor. Mercy was distinctly a royal quality and had perhaps been one of the chief factors in endearing him to his subjects. His generosity, especially in his younger years, too, was proverbial. An excellent horseman, a soldier par excellence, the little figure of the young Archduke was seen everywhere with pleasure. Later when he assumed the cares of State at troublous times, his wisdom was the predominant quality, which he always exhibited when dealing with the affairs of State at home and abroad.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—Emperor Franz Josef I was born in Schönbrunn Palace, in Vienna, Aug. 18, 1830. His parents were Archduke Franz Karl and Princess Sofie of Bavaria.

The suite of rooms devoted to the use of Archduke Franz Karl and his wife took over the Kammergarten, a charming spot, hidden by the thick foliage of the trees, but from which the mountains in the distance may be watched, with their changing shades,

as morning or evening descends upon them.

Here the future heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary was born, in the midst of his future subjects, in one of the most brilliant capitals of the world. His uncle, Archduke Ferdinand, was then the heir to the throne, but it was soon recognized that the Archduke Franz Josef would be the probable successor to his father.

Archduchess Sofie, the mother of the Emperor, was a very wise woman, and expended much care on the selection of an "Aja," as the lady was called who was responsible for the education of the Emperor-King during the first years of his life. She was a woman of firm character and there is no doubt that the Emperor owed his very equitable disposition, which stood him in such good stead, to the care lavished upon him in his infancy, when his "Aja" was ready to enter into combat with the whole palace, rather than allow his rest to be disturbed.

From the very first the little Archduke showed very decided character. He always knew just what he wanted and was never liable to moods or whims. He was taken to Ischl, his favorite summer resort in the first year of his life, and may be said to have grown up among the mountains, and, like all Austrian aristocrats, spent a great part of his youth climbing among the hills in the various imperial domains, which are vast expanses of wild woodland, untrodden except by the keepers responsible for the abundant game.

Archduchess Sofie, the Emperor's mother, was a woman of very quiet tastes, and imbued her son with ideas of almost Spartan-like simplicity. These were increased by his military education, as on a campaign it is impossible to make distinctions, as far as comfort is concerned, in this country.

The members of the House of Hapsburg are one and all opposed to superfluous pomp and circumstance, some to such a degree that they preferred to resign their rights and titles, rather than continue a life made dreary by the attendance of courtiers.

The Emperor Franz Josef was no exception to the rule. His teachers and instructors imbued him with the feeling that he had been especially called upon to fill his high destiny, and the sense of duty which he already possessed in no slight degree as a small child, gradually developed. Thus he was very far from deprecating the honors which were showered upon him, as sovereign, and it is an open secret that he was proud of the success which crowned his efforts to keep his people united and happy, whilst the great popularity that he always enjoyed, was very grateful to a sovereign who sacrificed everything to his work.

The mere trappings of royalty, however, were always too trivial to occupy a place in his daily life. He always preferred, for instance, to speak the broad Viennese dialect used by the people.

The Emperor, except on the occasion of a court banquet, lived very plainly, in fact very few Viennese would be content with the simple diet which satisfied him when alone. In the same way he never slept in the luxurious beds provided for him in palaces, at home or abroad, but a simple iron camp bedstead, of the kind used on campaign, was always provided for the man who exhaled luxury ever since he mounted the throne, at a time of peculiar difficulty, at the age of 18.

In the ordinary course of events, the Emperor would not have come to the throne until much later, but the political exigencies of the situation were such that his uncle felt that the only course was to resign the throne, on condition that his brother, the Emperor's father, also gave up all claim to the inheritance, in favor of his son. The young Emperor was thereupon proclaimed of age, although Austrians only reach their majority at the age of 24.

A number of steps were then taken, which are only possible in the House of Hapsburg, where the head of the family possesses quite unusual powers in determining the course which shall be taken by the other members, who obediently follow the autocratic commands. Decisions, such as those resolved upon in the last days of November, 1848, when such enormous power and responsibility were placed in the hands of a youth of 18 are naturally arrived at after a family council has been held.

The young Archduke had already distinguished himself as a soldier, at St. Lucia under the great commander Radetzky, and would have earned further laurels on the field, had a command not come from Vienna that he was to return to the capital. The chiefs in command had sent a messenger begging for his recall. They said that they could not be responsible for his safety, as he exposed himself with such carelessness in the firing line.

Thus the young Archduke was compelled to leave active service to his comrades in arms, while he was initiated into the affairs of state, in anticipation of his coronation, which was soon to take place.

The Emperor adopted the motto of "Viribus unitis" on coming to the throne, and to the extent that this policy was followed by the monarch and his advisers his reign was successful. Unfortunately many politicians neglected this precept for another, "divide et impera," and the dissensions which have arisen between the various nations which the Emperor-King welded into a whole, have not always been suppressed in a whole-hearted fashion.

Some politicians, holding that the power of monarchy rested upon the differences between peoples of various nationalities, have done everything in their power to encourage the Bohemians to accentuate their nationality, and to make demands for their own language and for schools where instruction was given in Czech, instead of putting a premium upon a knowledge of German.

Had the latter policy been consistently followed throughout, there is

no doubt that the Bohemians, a very intelligent people, would have hastened to learn German, and nothing more would have been heard of the demands for the appointment of Czech postoffice officials and similar requests which originated with politicians, and are not the real demands of the people. The same applies, though in a less degree, to other nations within the bounds of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

At the commencement of his reign Emperor Franz Josef showed that moderation and wisdom which will give him a high place in history. The many critics who attribute his numerous signal successes to chance, and his failure to misadministration, forget the troublous times in which he commenced his rule. There is no doubt that the Emperor, like all wise monarchs, was very astute in his choice of ministers.

He had, however, few really great men around him, and it would seem that he preferred to keep the reins in his own hands, merely delegating powers to statesmen of moderate gifts who would carry out his commands faithfully, but who would not take upon themselves to initiate a policy, for with all his simplicity of character and entire lack of anything like vanity or pride, Emperor Franz Josef was always a grand seigneur.

It was he who decided the external policy of the state, and although the first war waged in his reign was successful, it was followed by a number of reverses, which led the Emperor to embark upon his life work, of reorganizing the army. There is no evidence that he took any interest in the fleet. Born among the mountains he seldom visited his castle of Miramare, near Trieste, and among the large stock of uniforms, kept in order at the Hofburg, for use on every possible occasion, there was not a single admiral's uniform. There is, however, reason to believe that Archduke Franz Ferdinand bestowed that care on the navy which his uncle denied it.

The Emperor always walked unguarded in the streets of Vienna or of Budapest, roaming the forest of Styria, sometimes quite unaccompanied, at others with a single forerunner. This custom did much to endear the monarch to his people, for several of the nations under his rule are little civilized, and the qualities of a soldier rank high in their estimation.

The Emperor married Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria in 1854. The beautiful Empress, who was a woman far in advance of her times, was greatly beloved by her new subjects. Her eldest daughter, Archduchess Gisela following the traditions of the family, married Prince Leopold of Bavaria, whilst the youngest daughter married Archduke Leopold Salvator.

Austrian archduchesses seldom contract alliances with the reigning houses of Europe, as it is one of the strictest rules of the house that "an archduchess may never change her faith, thus they are forced to accept a Roman Catholic prince." Crown Prince Rudolf was the one and only son of the marriage. His tragic fate was followed some years later by the assassination of the Empress, his mother, at Geneva.

The Empress Elizabeth had practically retired from the court. The enthusiasm with which she had commenced her reign had been succeeded by a wish for quiet and tranquillity. The Emperor meanwhile continued to follow his usual course of life, carrying out the duties of state with great exactitude, in spite of the great losses that he had experienced.

After the passing away of Crown Prince Rudolf and of the Empress, the court became a place of business. The gay festivities which had formerly taken such a large place in the life of the people were discontinued, and the palaces became more like military camps, where the clash of spurs is constantly heard, but never the swish of satin or of silken robes, on the marble staircases, over which splendor and beauty passed to and fro so frequently in the middle of the last century.

Diplomatists, going out to Schönbrunn, with their portfolios, wear an expression of gravity suited to the place and the occasion. Audiences are short and business-like, the former gaiety and life has long forsaken the place. The only time that the Emperor relaxed in his later years was when the poor sought audience of him, when he showed great kindness and mercy.

I once asked a prominent man why pains were taken to prevent petitions being presented to the Emperor when he was out driving. He replied that he had always been the custom of the Emperor to grant audiences to any of his subjects who applied, and could give a sufficient reason for desiring to speak to the Emperor.

"He grants so many free pardons as it is that if we let the people in the streets molest him with petitions we might as well close the law courts."

"The Emperor, too, rarely signs a capital sentence. As his power is absolute in this matter he exercises the prerogative as it seems good to him. The system certainly works well in Austria-Hungary, for crimes of violence are very rare."

A fine trait in the character of the Emperor was his love of small children. The only welcome guest in the villa at Ischl or in the long corridors of Schönbrunn palace, were the children of the Archduchess Valerie and their little friends. It was a well-known fact in the palace that whenever the children of the imperial family wished to carry out any plan which would be disapproved by tutor or lady-in-waiting, they slipped off to their grandfather's rooms and persuaded him to take them out.

The Emperor, who considered himself quite capable of managing a dozen children, forbade any attendant to accompany him or his charges, and he would ramble in the woods or parks with the small people, quite alone for hours. Holidays, such as Christmas, which is regarded as a sacred family festival in Austria, he always spent at Wallsee with his grandchildren. This

love for the young was not confined to the members of his own family. At the time of the Emperor's sixtieth jubilee large sums were collected for celebrations. The Emperor said that the money should be used for the upbringing of neglected children instead of being wasted in this way. A great work was started under his superintendence, which provides for the adoption of orphans in families without children of their own.

## GREAT BRITAIN TO STAND BY BELGIAN ACTION

(Continued from page one)

figures showing that 30,000 Belgians had been deported from Antwerp and district and at least 16,000 from Ghent and the surrounding district. Lord Robert said these statements were in substance absolutely correct. He asked notice of the question as to whether the United States Government had made any protest to the German Government against these barbarities.

The main business in the House was the second reading of the Pensions Bill, which was discussed. Mr. Hayes Fisher, in moving the second reading, expressed the view that the Admiralty ought not to stand out of the new pensions board, but himself favored other exclusions. He admitted the bill was only a halfway house toward unification.

Arthur Henderson wound up the debate developing a strong case for the pensions board with a responsible minister presiding. He estimated the liability pensions after the war would amount to £15,000,000 per annum, perhaps even £20,000,000.

On being asked why English papers were not permitted to publish photographs of the British armored motor cars, or tanks, such as appeared in American newspapers, Mr. David Lloyd George, the War Secretary, said:

"I have seen some of these photographs, and they bear absolutely no resemblance to the actual machines."

In the House of Lords, Lord Daboboin moved the second reading of the National Gallery bill in an interesting speech, declaring that great English private collections were being rapidly emptied of their treasures by the enormous fortunes made in the United States, and the National Gallery trustees wish to take steps to retain a small proportion of them in this country. The remedy was to be found in the fact that the national collection are over supplied with works of certain masters.

Out of 23,000 works of art which the National Gallery possessed, 2000 were by Turner and 3000 by all other artists of all schools. The collection would not be sensibly impaired if a certain number of such examples were sold and funds provided by which the trustees could save for the nation masterpieces of which they were badly in need.

The main object of the bill is to enable such exchange to be made. The bill was accepted by the Government and read a second time.

## CHANGE LOOKED FOR SOON TO HELP RUMANIANS

(Continued from page one)

and to achievements which would inevitably follow. If General Sarraill could not follow up immediately, however, Babuna Pass could be made enormously strong, which would much delay these results.

The Monastir success showed what might be expected of that concentration on the Salonika front which the Rumanians had always advocated, involving both a political and material overthrow of the Central Empires.

Regarding the possibilities of Poland supplying Germany with much-needed men The Christian Science Monitor informant said the Russians had taken with them in their retreat a very large portion of the Poles of military age and it was improbable that Germany could secure many thousands of men.

## Germans Reach Craiova

While Confirmation Is Lacking Position Regarded as Serious

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

Von Falkenhayn's advance into northwestern Rumania has penetrated, according to a Berlin telegram, as far as Craiova, the headquarters of the Rumanian army on the Orsova-Bucharest railway.

No confirmation is available from either Bucharest or Petrograd of the Berlin claim, but the situation is undoubtedly serious in this region from the Rumanian viewpoint.

The first effect of the German success will be the reopening of the Danube for the transmission of supplies from Germany to Bulgaria via Vidin, and cooperation between the forces on the northern and southern Danube banks is now possible if the situation in the Monastir Valley will allow of such action.

Meanwhile, there is no information as to the fate of the Rumanian troops operating in the extreme southwestern corner of Rumania at Orsova, and whether they are cut off or have been successfully withdrawn is uncertain.

## NEW HAVEN ROAD TRUSTEES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles C. Sanford, president of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., a member of the Federal Reserve Board, and Morgan B. Brainard, Hartford, Conn., have been appointed by Federal Judge Mayer, members of the body of trustees provided for in the decree entered against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in the recent Sherman law suit. The appointments were made to fill vacancies caused by the passing away of George E. Hill and Lyman B. Brainard.

## James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

On Thursday and Friday

Special Offering

## "McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

5,000 Yards Imported White Washable Satin, 36 inches wide... yard, 1.15  
White Crepe de Chine, 40-inches wide... yard, 1.25

## Women's Suits and Dresses

Many Decidedly Reduced

Women's Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns in very attractive styles, made of Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe trimmed with fur bands, Satin and combinations of Georgette Crepe and Satin.

Special 24.75

Skating and Sport Dresses of Chiffon Velvet or Broadcloth trimmed with fur, in an unusually large and beautiful assortment, priced from 45.00 to 118.00

Tailored Suits,—a group selected from regular stock, including plain and fancy models in the season's fashionable materials and colorings.

Special 21.75 and 33.00

Sport, Skating or Travel Suits of Alpine Cloth in various novelty weaves, and plain or check, Velour, many fur trimmed, priced from 16.75 to 69.50

Also a Number of High Class Dressy Suits, Reception, Dinner and Evening Gowns at Greatly Reduced Prices

Timely Sale

## Women's Coat and Slip-on Sweaters

4.95

Remarkable values are offered in Women's Worsted Sweaters, plain or belted styles, in plain or Shetland weaves, Angora finished; also slip-on styles in Shetland weaves; in a large assortment of colors.

NO C. O. D.'S

NO APPROVALS

NO CREDITS

## PRUSSIAN DIET ACTS ON THE POLISH QUESTION

(Continued from page one)

dom, and that only nominally, as was confirmed by the motion, which, moreover, directly declined an understanding between the Polish and German peoples when it spoke of Polish Prussians instead of Prussian Poles.

We consider this provocative, he said, and solemnly protest against this policy. Following the National Liberal and Center speaker Herr Stroebel, Socialist, said the so-called proclamation of an independent Poland without informing the Reichstag was an act of sovereign autocracy and such liberation meant nothing but annexation. We also, he said, are for liberation of the Poles, but for their self-liberation.

The Poles fear the new State will be only a vassal of Prussia and Germany and that its new army will fill gaps in ours. The war is prolonged and aggravated by the proclamation. We want peace, not the creation of new causes for conflict. Herr Stroebel said that he would degrades himself if he answered the last speaker and declared the German people would protest against such language.

The motion was then adopted by 180 votes to 104, the Center, Poles, Progressive Socialist and Danes voting in the minority.

## Parisian Specialty Shop

COATS  
SUITS  
DRESSES

Saving of \$5 to \$15 by Using

Unaltered Store

Inspection Invited

Send for Catalogue

Winter Building

Elevator Service

8 Winter Street, Boston

Violin

25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 27, AT 3

Mischa Levitzki

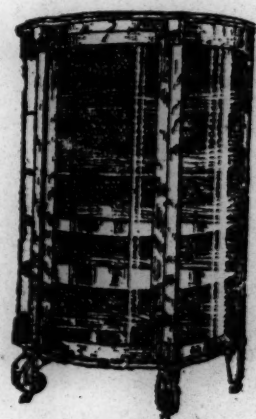
PIANO RECITAL

Second Boston Recital

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, Symphony Hall.

## FURNITURE For Dining Rooms

Hahne Furniture is priced right at all times, but just now we have a number of extra good values that are interesting home furnishings who wish to save and at the same time secure furniture that may be depended upon to give a service that satisfies. Our Household Club Plan is found by many to be a convenient method of purchasing Furniture, Rugs, Curtains and Draperies. Our Club Plan Office is on the Third Floor, New street side, near elevators, where the simple details will be cheerfully explained.



\$28 Colonial China Closet, \$23

(One as illustrated.) Made of solid quartered oak—38 inches wide—62 inches high, 4 wood shelves—sale price, \$23.

\$19 Serving Table, \$17.00

Selected quartered oak—size of top 19x36 inches, long drawer finished inside—sale price \$17.00.

Hahne—Third Floor

\$9.75 Colonial Arm Chair, \$8.75

\$9.75 Colonial Dining Chair, \$8.00

Solid quartered oak, shaped panel back, slip seat, upholstered in genuine leather.

\$35 Colonial Buffet, \$29.75

(As illustrated.) Made of selected quartered oak, golden finish, size of top 19x42 inches; French plate mirror back—sale price, \$29.75

Hahne—Third Floor

\$25.00 Quartered Oak Dining Table, \$20.50

Selected quartered oak—gold finish, 45 inch top, 6-foot extension. Extra heavy pillar base. Sale price, \$20.50.

\$19 Serving Table, \$17.00

Selected quartered oak—size of top 19x36 inches, long drawer finished inside—sale price \$17.00.

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## INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONGRESS FOR AUSTRALIA

World Body to Gather at Sydney, New South Wales, in 1918 to Discuss Subjects of Wide Interests—Plans for Conference

COLUMBIA, Mo.—In response to the invitation of the Government of New South Wales, Australia, accepted by the International Press Congress at San Francisco, Cal., in July, 1915, the Press Congress of the World will meet at Sydney, N. S. W., in March and April, 1918.

The congress will be formally convened by Dr. Walter Williams, of this city, dean of the faculty of Journalism at the University of Missouri, who is president of the congress. He will from time to time acquaint prospective delegates with the progress of events. Further information may be secured from him, or at the office of the Premier, Sydney, N. S. W., from Capt. J. W. Neilsen, vice-president for Australia in the Press Congress of the World, and representative of the Government of New South Wales.

The Press Congress of the World was organized on a permanent international basis during the San Francisco congress, which was attended by 956 accredited delegates, representing 29 countries and 46 states. It is intended that the new organization shall meet in a different country every third year, the first gathering under this plan being the one at Sydney.

Congresses of this kind in the past have been almost exclusively confined to the newspaper press and to proprietors and editorial representatives. The Press Congress of the World aims at securing much wider interests, and consequent importance and usefulness by organizing upon such lines as to embrace a number of sections so arranged as to provide a place and a voice for everybody engaged in press work, whether as employer or employee—man or woman—and whether engaged in the editorial, news-gathering, art, or commercial branches of the profession and business, and whether on the daily press, magazines or other periodicals, or in independent or contributing authorship.

With this in view, the congress will be divided into the following sections: Newspaper press—Editorial, literary and news departments; commercial management in its general bearing; circulation departments; advertising; mechanical. Periodicals and magazines—Authors and writers; art as applied to the press; trade and technical press; schools of journalism; trade suppliers, manufacturers of machinery, paper, ink, etc.

### RESTRICTIONS ON LECTURER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau.—The Hon. Bertrand Russell, who was recently fined as the author of a no-conscription pamphlet and who has been refused the necessary passport to leave the country in order to undertake a lecture tour in the United States, has now been forbidden to enter any prohibited area in the United Kingdom. The notice in which the prohibition was conveyed was signed by "the competent military authority," who in this case is a cousin of the former Cambridge lecturer. It will prevent the Hon. Bertrand Russell from giving a series of lectures he had planned in the United Kingdom, and also, as he pathetically points out, prevent him from retrieving some of his belongings which he has left at his rooms in Sussex.

### APPOINTMENTS OF GOVERNOR

Among the nominations sent to the Executive Council by Governor McCall today were: Eva W. White of Boston, member, Homestead Commission; Katherine H. Leonard of Springfield, member State Board of Charity, vice Mrs. Curtis Gull, resigned; William J. Bannan of Waltham, clerk Second Eastern Middlesex District Court, vice Dudley Roberts of Waltham, retired; Frank L. Dean of Worcester, comptroller county accounts, Worcester County, reappointment; Fred E. Norris of Maynard, trial justice, Middlesex County, reappointment.

### EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

The suffragists are on the right track in demanding the ballot as the only way of securing social conditions that really protect women from unfair discrimination was the sense of the meeting held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. George C. Warren, Chestnut Hill, by the General Equal Suffrage Association. This sentiment was in line with a talk given by Mrs. Albert Walton, who showed that practically every bill in which women are especially interested was defeated by the Massachusetts Legislature at its last session, the attitude of the legislators apparently being more uncompromising toward laws for women's benefit since the recent defeat of suffrage in Massachusetts.

### HARVARD STUDENT COUNCIL

The executive committee of the Student Council of Harvard met yesterday and elected the 1918 senior dormitory committee as follows: Hampton Robb of Burlington, N. J., chairman; Parker K. Ellis of Cambridge, Alfred Gardner of Garden City, N. Y., Felix W. Knuth of New York, William Moore of Gloucester, Ludwig K. Moorehead of Andover, Thomas R. Morse of Plymouth, Charles P. Reynolds of Readville, George R. Walker of Brookline, Aaron D. Weld of Boston.

## COMMISSION HAS THE WASHINGTON STREET PROPOSAL

Decision on Question of Making It One-Way Thoroughfare Is Reserved

Proposals to make Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin Streets, a one-way street and reserving the street on both sides of the car tracks to the curbstone for pedestrians, between Dec. 4 and Jan. 13, were given a hearing by the street commissioners at City Hall today. The commissioners took the proposition under advisement but it is expected that favorable action will be taken.

The proposals include restricting vehicular traffic to the northerly movement along Washington Street between 10 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Slow-moving vehicles would be given the right hand tracks while the fast-moving vehicles would move on the left hand tracks.

The vehicles would be limited to the space between the car tracks so that the space between the outer track on each side to the curbstone would be reserved for pedestrians as well as the sidewalks. Vehicles, automobiles and carriages would be allowed to draw up to the curbstone to discharge or take in passengers for not longer than two minutes.

Thomas F. Lockney of the Jordan Marsh Company said that the members of his company were in favor of the proposition, and that if the proposed plans, or modifications thereof, proved satisfactory in practice, they favored making the changes permanent.

William D. Turner, Reginald C. Heath and Alanson Bigelow of the Bigelow, Kennard Company, and Edgar N. Wrightington of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company appeared in favor of the general scheme, but desired that the one-way traffic on West Street be reversed so that it would move from Tremont to Washington instead of from Washington to Tremont as at present.

George F. Stebbins of the Team Owners Association said that he opposed the proposition, but came to speak for its temporary adoption as the best means of showing the public that the plan was very impractical. He said that the restriction of deliveries on Washington street after 10 a. m. would be felt by the retail stores.

Mr. Stebbins stated that the plan proposed pushing the heavily loaded teams of the smooth surface of Washington Street onto Arch and Chauncy Streets where the paving was extremely rough, broken, full of holes, and in the worst condition of any streets in Boston. He said that the proposals would only result in "impaired efficiency."

## YOUNGSTOWN GETS ERIE'S PLANS FOR NEW TERMINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—The Erie Railroad has presented for the consideration of the City Council here plans for the elimination of its grade crossings through the business section of this city and the erection of a combined passenger station and office building which, if carried out, as is confidently expected, will involve an expenditure of \$5,500,000.

Of the proposed expenditure, over \$1,000,000 will be required for the station and office building, which is to be nine stories high, with two seven-story wings and trainsheds 1000 feet in length. The balance of the outlay will be for elimination of grade crossings. State law requires that the city pay 35 per cent of the cost of the latter.

Erection of the big station and office building is for the purpose of removing to this city headquarters of the western division of the system, with several hundred officials and attaches scattered over the line from this city west to Chicago.

## SUFFRAGISTS OF STATE CONVENT

Delegates from all over the State gathered this morning at 585 Boylston Street for the fall convention of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, which opened at 10:30 with Mrs. Gertrude Halladay Leonard, chairman of the executive board, presiding. After the reports of the clerk, Mrs. Alice W. De Normandie and the treasurer, Mrs. Susan Lewis Ball, re-

ports were given by the heads of departments on "What Has Been Done for Suffrage Since May."

Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman reported for the ways and means committee, Mrs. Claude U. Gilson for the organization committee, Miss Mary W. Dewson for the legislative committee, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson on congressional work, Mrs. Frank G. Wren on press work, Mrs. Samuel Woodward of Worcester and Mrs. Arthur A. Briggs of Haverhill reported on congressional work in their respective districts, Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham on organization work in and around Boston, Mrs. Katherine Millard of North Adams gave a special report on legislative work.

The convention voiced its disapproval of the discrimination against women applicants because of sex, shown by officials of the Federal Government in filling civil service positions, by passing resolutions embodying a protest against this action and demanding that the women of the country be admitted to the civil service and promoted therein upon the same terms as men.

## REFUGEES ARE SORELY IN NEED OF CLOTHING

Thousands of Destitute Armenian Women and Children Have Entered Russian Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal has been made by the Armenian and Syrian relief committee in the Caucasus through the State Department to the New York committee for additional aid which is declared to be most urgently needed. The word comes from Tiflis and Erivan that thousands of Armenian women and children have come into the Russian lines in northwestern Armenia who are absolutely destitute.

It is said these thousands of defenseless women and children have been existing in caves and have been constantly subject to molestation by the Turks for the past year. The information concerning these people came in a cablegram dated Nov. 17. The refugees have been fed and cared for since they crossed into the Russian lines, but it is reported they are sorely in need of clothing.

## SINGLE TAX THE TOPIC OF DEBATE

Arguments for and against the single tax were made last night in Huntington Chambers Hall at the second meeting of the fall series of the School of Social Science. About 75 persons were present to hear Walter H. Creamer of the Single Tax League favor the workings of the single tax as a practical proposition and James Oneal, State secretary of the Socialist Party Club, oppose the proposition. Harold H. Corvill presided at the meeting.

Mr. Creamer spoke some 15 minutes and he departed somewhat from the absolute single tax standard. He favored not only a tax on land values but also taxes on privileges such as franchises, copyrights, patents and other forms of legalized monopolies.

Secretary Oneal took the ground that while the single tax was good as a taxation reform it would not solve the labor and industrial problem of society. He said that while the primitive man entered upon the free land and developed it through the tools he was able to make, the man of today would not be able single-handed to fashion the tools in use under modern conditions. He cited the United States Steel Corporation as a great modern machine or tool. Secretary Oneal took the stand that modern conditions demand modern means to meet them.

### RALPH A. CRAM CRITICIZES

In writing to Mayor Curley "as a private citizen" today, Ralph Adams Cram, chairman of the City Planning Board, takes exception to the "coldly technical method of dealing with humanitarian problems" by the Finance Commission in its report against carrying out the proposed improvements on Morton Street, in the North End, on the ground that one project ought not to be undertaken while 150 similar ones are awaiting solution. Mr. Cram reviews the recommendations of the Street Commissioners concerning this project and the attitude of the Finance Commission, and adds: "No one cares how the work of ameliorating conditions in the crowded North End is done so long as it is done."

## UNITED STATES PRESENTS PLAN TO MEXICANS

Troops to Be Withdrawn as Soon as General Carranza Shows Ability to Prevent Raids

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The American commissioners placed before the Mexicans Tuesday a plan involving the withdrawal of the American troops now operating in Chihuahua under General Pershing and the future protection of life and property along the international frontier. The Mexicans have not replied. Instead, they have offered a few counter-proposals to gain further time.

That the close of the conference will not come much before the end of the week was indicated by the departure last night of Dr. J. R. Mott, one of the American commissioners, for Cleveland, where he will speak tonight.

The departure of Luis Cabrera for Philadelphia last night was much more of a puzzle than was the going of Dr. Mott. Mr. Cabrera went without advising the American commissioners of his intention and it was only after he had left that it was said by one of the attaches of the Mexican commission that he had gone to consult Rafael Nieto, sub-secretary of finance, who came to the United States several days ago, regarding changes in the mining decrees.

Secretary of the Interior Lane and his colleagues faced the Mexican representatives and in terms that were not ambiguous and that appeared to admit of little debate, submitted the American proposition. They insisted that the rights of all foreigners in Mexico, American or otherwise, must be respected. Under the terms of the program the American troops will be withdrawn within 60 or 90 days if in that time Gen. Carranza has demonstrated his ability to prevent raids in their vicinity. This conditional withdrawal is to be followed by the polling of the border by the two armies, but there will be no joint action.

## SLIDING SCALE OF MILK PRICES URGED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Adoption of the New York sliding scale of milk prices and the use of the graded cap system by retail dealers after Jan. 1, with the 6-cent rate until then, was advised by a conference committee of milk dealers and producers appointed to discuss a method of settling the milk question for Western Massachusetts at a meeting yesterday. As these recommendations were reached with only one meeting it is expected that officials of the Hampden County Improvement League may ask for a more thorough investigation and a greater study of local conditions by the conference committee.

### GARDENERS AND FLORISTS

The Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston held its annual meeting in Horticultural Hall last night. John Davy of Kent, O., gave an illustrated lecture on "Tree, Bird and Insect." It was voted that the Carnation Society of America hold its 1918 exhibition in Boston. These officers were elected: James Methuen of Readville, president; Andrew K. Rogers of Readville, vice president; William N. Craig, Brookline, secretary; S. J. Goddard, Framingham, treasurer.

**Wanted!**

**A \$50,000 Man**

For the position of general manager. Must be the very best. Salary \$50,000 to begin with, \$100,000 a year after making good. Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Wanted-A \$50,000 Man

THE response to this advertisement, run by a big Boston corporation was enormous. Hundreds of applicants presented themselves, but one by one, they were turned down. Their training and knowledge of business fundamentals were not broad enough to fit them for the position. What was wanted was a trained man—a man who knew the great fundamental ideas upon which all business is built.

There are many big positions waiting, right now, for men who are prepared to fill them. Yet qualified men are seldom found. There is a dearth of good material, a scarcity in the market. In almost every big business, there are \$10,000—and even \$15,000 positions open—waiting for the right man to step in.

The big fundamental ideas behind your work. You feel and know that you have the capacity for greater success. But conscientious work alone will not get you ahead. You must be prepared, before you can hope to rise much above your present position. You must master the big fundamental ideas behind the work you are now doing and which underlie the job ahead of you.

It is this broad grasp of the fundamentals of business that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is teaching to more than 45,000 men in America today.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON INSTITUTE

157 ASTOR PLACE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Send me "Forging Ahead in Business"—FREE

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

Business Position \_\_\_\_\_



## An Advertisement by THE PULLMAN COMPANY

**Cleanliness.** To maintain in a condition of absolute cleanliness the large number of cars,

constantly in operation in every part of the country under conditions of dust and dirt unavoidable in railroad operation and annually accommodating approximately twenty-five million passengers, requires an elaborate organization trained by years of experience and maintained at a large annual expenditure.

The modern Pullman car contains everything essential to cleanliness and welfare which the best experts upon these subjects have been able to devise.

After every trip each car is thoroughly cleaned and at frequent intervals fumigated in accordance with state and federal standards.

To accomplish this three hundred and eighty three cleaning stations, with over four thousand yard employees, are maintained in various cities.

By such thorough and consistent effort every Pullman passenger receives the greatest possible protection from the discomfort of dust and dirt usually associated with railway travel.

### FINANCES OF DOUGLAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—The effect of the war upon the finances of the Isle of Man is again shown by the recently published annual accounts of the borough of Douglas, for the year ending March 31. The total liabilities of the corporation exceed the value of the assets by the sum of £48,262. This is an increase of £5483 over the previous year's deficit. The receipts from the tram dropped from £21,552 in 1915 to £2550 during the period covered by the report. The public baths, which brought in £1187 in 1915, only produced £282 in 1916, while the receipts of the Villa Marina declined from £4858 to £240.

June joys  
this winter in  
**California**

You can paddle in the Pacific

Play polo, golf and tennis. Motor hundreds of miles on boulevards

Enjoy the luxury of big resort hotels on the sea-shore or inland

Your journey there will be a joy, too—via Santa Fe

The roadbed equipment and dining service (Ired Harvey) insured that

Four daily California trains via the Santa Fe which includes the California Limited, exclusively first class. Then once a week in winter the Santa Fe De-Luxe Vista Grand Canyon and Painted Forest train

Booklets of trains and trip upon request

S. W. Manning, O. S. E. Co., 336 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Phone, Main 6502 and 6503.

## SILVER FOR THE WEDDING

A most pleasing gift is a single piece of solid silver, especially designed by our Artists.

For those who wish the best for gift purposes or for personal use, we can recommend and supply designs that are approved and enduring.

Write for our illustrated booklet showing a variety of silver articles appropriate for weddings.

**BRAND-CHATILLON CO.**

SILVERSMITHS STATIONERS

634 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**James M. Cox**, the Democrat who returns to the post of Governor of Ohio by favor of the electors in the recent campaign, made a favorable record during his administration from 1913 to 1915. He did not then have back of him a Legislature controlled by his own party. This term he will have such a body, and he stood for in 1914, and that were not yet ready for popular support, have, in the meantime, won adherents at the polls, and with elected legislators; so that there is the likelihood that the State will see considerable constructive legislation carried through during the new administration, including the solution of the fiscal administration of the State's cities now heavily burdened. Governor-elect Cox is a farmer's son, who chose printing as a vocation; in due time he became a reporter, and then an editor connected with the Cincinnati Enquirer. He secured control of a paper in Dayton, and in 1903 of one in Springfield.

**M. Paul Deschanel** has been president of the French Chamber of Deputies since 1912. Educated at the College Sainte Barbe and at the Lycée Condorcet, he entered the Chamber as député d'Eure et Loir in 1885, and in 1896 he was elected vice-president of the Chamber. Elected president of that body two years later, he held office until 1902. From 1906 to 1912 he filled the important post of rapporteur du budget des affaires étrangères. M. Deschanel is a member of the French Academy, and has written many works of a political, as well as of a purely literary character. His last published work, "Lamartine," came out in 1913.

**Henry Drury Hatfield**, Governor of West Virginia, who has made his annual message to the Legislature a caustic arraignment of methods used in the recent presidential election to compass the defeat of certain candidates, rose to his place as Governor by the stages of membership in a country court, and in the State Senate, of which he was chosen president. West Virginia is his native State. His education was gained in Ohio and in Kentucky.

**Meyer London** of New York City, who has been chosen president of the People's Relief Committee for Jewish War Sufferers, is a Russian who came to the United States in 1891, and, settling in New York City, has come to a place of prominence in the Jewish community life, and also in national politics, since he now represents an East Side district in Congress. His creed is socialism, but he is an opportunist, as was his Socialist predecessor in Congress, Victor Berger of Milwaukee; and he votes for progressive measures, wherever or with whomsoever they originate. As a Congressman he holds himself directly responsible to his constituency, and part of each week he gives to public discussion of his votes and their meanings, with his constituents as auditors.

**Miss Jessie Spafford**, who has been elected president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, is a native and resident of Rockford, is a graduate of Vassar College, and was a teacher in Rockford College from 1885 to 1905. She has long been prominent among the women educators of the State, and, in the contest leading to her election, was the unchallenged candidate of the clubs in the northern section of the State.

**Alfred Pembroke Thom**, who, as counsel for the Southern Railway, is to be the first witness in the Congressional investigation of railways now under way in Washington, is a Virginia lawyer of eminence, who was a student in the historic state university which Jefferson founded at Charlottesville. Admitted to the bar in 1876, he first practiced in the city of Norfolk. Becoming receiver and then general counsel of the Atlantic & Danville Railway Company, he soon was specializing in law as it is related to transportation lines, ratemaking and antimonopoly standards. In the course of time Washington became his home, and the largest of the railway systems of the South, the Southern Railway, his employer.

## COMBING-OUT PLAN AND MUNITION OUTPUT

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**BEDFORD, England**—In a recent speech at Bedford with regard to keeping up the supply of men for the army, Mr. Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to Dr. Addison, said the Ministry of Munitions and the War Office had taken drastic steps to release many of the young men in their employment. But it was absolutely essential that nothing should be done to reduce, by a single gun or a single shell, the supply of munitions for the army. In some of the comments on the question of "combing out" the great truth was not sufficiently realized that this was as much a war of material as a war of men. There was probably not one of the great powers now fighting which, if asked to choose between an additional 1000 guns with the necessary ammunition or an additional five divisions of infantry, would not at once prefer to take the guns and ammunition. What had happened in Rumania only confirmed that opinion. Unless "combing out" from munitions works was done with a full appreciation of the importance of this great truth they would do more harm than good to the cause of the Allies.

All the great powers needed more steel, and this country was doing its utmost to increase its steel production, but the steel problem would not be solved if they took away from the blast-furnaces, the silica brick ovens, or the limestone quarries the young men who were now engaged there, although in these cases they might not be counted as skilled. There was much munitions work which could not be done by women or old men, or by soldiers who had been broken in the war. The Ministry of Munitions demanded at whatever cost an increase

in the supply of brass rod, but the Midland Masters Association had stated: "We must have more labor. The regulations issued by the Man-Power Board may render our position even more difficult than at present. It must be recognized that in certain trades, like the brass trade, the unskilled worker of strong physique is as necessary as the skilled worker." What was true of the brass trade was as true of certain other absolutely vital war industries.

In conclusion Mr. Kellaway said he was uttering this unofficial word of caution because, while they needed more men and yet more men, for the army, they also required more munitions, and yet more munitions. It was possible for this great country to satisfy both these essential demands, but only by concentrating to a greater extent the whole man-power of the country on the immediate purposes of the war. Before they were through this, great struggle it would be necessary to make larger inroads on private trade and to demand greater sacrifices from all classes of their people.

## BETTER RELATION BETWEEN CAPITAL AND LABOR URGED

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**MANCHESTER, England**—Sir William H. Lever, Bart., recently delivered an interesting address at the Manchester Athenaeum pleading for a closer understanding and better relations between capital and labor. Deploring the relations that had formerly existed between employers and employed, Sir William said the war had forced upon them a better and closer relationship between all classes in the British Empire, and had aroused their industrial conscience. The war had shown that, bedded in each and every strata of society, they could find the highest ideals of trust, patriotic service; that for the cause of right, life itself was as freely given up by the lord as by the laborer; and that the British Empire possessed the finest material the world could produce. They only required to recognize the rights of others and their own duties by adapting their industrial system to these high ideals to do away for all time with the supposed clash of interests between capital and labor. Too long had there existed a wide gulf between capital and labor; for too long had suspicion and distrust produced active opposition between these twin brothers in productive enterprise. Not until capital and labor had solved their difficulties in working frankly and wholeheartedly together, could the Empire be as well equipped for the coming war of commerce as she had been rapidly and efficiently equipped for the war of armaments, or be able to devote all her energies to expansion and betterment.

Capitalists had now the task set them to democratize their system, and to create conditions that would enable labor to take some democratic share in management, and some responsibility for the success of the undertaking. Productive and distributive business must, in the future, be carried on under less oligarchic and under more democratic conditions. Labor would not be brought to work side by side with and to harmonize with capital merely by ever higher and higher wages, shorter and shorter hours, combined with better and better welfare conditions. One lesson of this for the capitalist was that high wages, short hours, and good conditions, by increasing efficiency, increased output and actually reduced costs. And the lesson for labor was that increased output stimulated consumption and consequently demand for production and distributive labor, the fact being that consumers of all classes supplied themselves where they could be best and most economically served.

Only by capital identifying itself with labor, and creating for labor the same economic environment and conditions as capital itself enjoyed, could the various interests be harmonized. Only by entrance into copartnership together could capital and labor be brought to pull together, and only by copartnership could they be harmonized. Referring to the educational ladder from board school to university, he contended that to harmonize capital and labor similarly ladder must be provided from the humblest position in industrial organization to a seat on the board of directors. Capital must provide a broader outlook for labor. If copartnership resulted in exclusion of individual reward for individual effort, then copartnership would be foredoomed to failure in harmonizing capital and labor. Copartnership was required, and indeed was essential to success, as a means of equalization in the final division of profits, and as the preventer of the intrusion of a policy of greed between capital and labor. But throughout it all, in seeking to harmonize capital and labor, they must never lose sight of the fact that what was called the present labor unrest was encouraging, for it disclosed a problem just as large as one of wages and of hours of employment. And in this aspect copartnership meant much more than sharing profits as an addition to wages. It meant comradeship, the recognition of equality and brotherhood, and it was working on these lines that the harmonizing of capital and labor best promised to dispel the present atmosphere of suspicion and distrust.

**TRADING WITH ENEMY FIRMS**  
**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**LONDON, England**—The Society of British Gas Industries recently held its half-yearly meeting over which Mr. H. M. Thornton presided. Mr. P. F. Holmes expressed the opinion that the rules should be altered to disqualify from membership any one trading with enemy firms. The only objection might be that they could sometimes buy more cheaply from Germany than from England, but the last two years had proved that the making of money was not the greatest thing in this world.

## IN THE LIBRARIES

**Library Week and Good Book Week** are to be celebrated at the same time this year, from Dec. 4 to 10. The Library commission of the Boy Scouts of America has chosen for its slogan for this week, "Buy the Best Books for Your Children," and public libraries are urged to help make this effective by putting on exhibit such books as can well be recommended to parents as suitable gifts for boys and girls.

In an article on "Placing the Emphasis," the Library Occurrent points out that not all good ideas in library management are universally good. An attempt to try every method that has proved successful elsewhere or has been recommended in general, says the article, is an error in judgment only too common with librarians; and as a rule the more enthusiastic and inexperienced the librarian, the more ready she is to undertake what may, for her, mean a neglect of work more important to her community.

As an illustration of this Occurrent tells the following story: Not long ago there came to an Indiana library that employed no assistant, an enthusiastic and recent graduate from an excellent library school. In temperament and personality she was admirably adapted to work with children. She had learned much about the importance of interesting the children in the library so as to train up a generation of readers. Accordingly she began to put into practice all the good things of which she knew to interest children in the library. She told stories in the library and the library yard; on Sundays she told Bible stories; she held classes for school children to teach them the use of the catalogue and reference books. Inevitably she succeeded in making the library and the librarian popular with the boys and girls, and she could point to really spectacular results, but unfortunately the great need in this town was to interest the men, and not the children, in the library, and to the men the librarian gave practically no attention. She failed to realize that children are the most responsive to advances and that accordingly a larger proportion of her limited energies should have been spent on the more difficult task of interesting the men.

Exhibits during November at the St. Louis Public Library include paintings by Miss Ruth Felker, by Prof. John S. Ankeney, large plaster models of medals submitted in competition for a prize offered by the St. Louis Art Club, selections from the library's collection of print portraits, and American pottery sent out by the American Federation of Arts.

"If we are to have the eight-hour law," said W. D. Connor at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association, "the function of the library must become more important. If the hours of labor are to be decreased, their efficiency must be increased, and the working man must learn to put more intelligent effort into his work. In the library his opportunity to accomplish this. Then, too, the additional leisure means a greater demand for good places in which to spend leisure time. Here again is the library's opportunity."

The same speaker tells of an instance where, having lost track of a man for years, he found him doing a much higher grade of work, receiving a much larger salary, and maintaining his family in a much more comfortable home in better surroundings. In response to an inquiry as to the cause of his rise, explains an item in the Wisconsin Library Bulletin, recording the incident, he told Mr. Connor, "To tell you the truth, my ability to do better for myself and for my family, and my ability to accomplish this came through a book which my little girl brought home from the library. I read this book. I read other books which she brought, became a reader of books, and finally made a definite study of this new line of work. Then I took a correspondence course. As a result of this study I am earning three times what I earned before. The credit, however, all belongs to my little girl and to the public library."

That the city library of Springfield, Mass., is conducted under the most liberal rules, the following statements from the president's 1816 report indicate: All residents, and all nonresidents employed in the city, may borrow freely from this great collection of books. Other nonresidents by the payment of a small sum annually, and school teachers and members of study classes in neighboring towns for an almost nominal fee, may enjoy its

privileges. Every one, resident or visitor, is allowed unrestricted access to the shelves. Each reader is permitted to take at one time any reasonable number of books, fiction as well as other works, except new novels of which the supply is limited. In the vacation season packages of books are sent out for long periods subject to recall only if needed by other readers. If a desired book is in use, a reader may have it reserved for him as soon as available. Worthy books which are requested, if not owned, are bought, or borrowed, from other libraries. Large numbers of interesting and instructive lists and catalogues are printed and distributed. Besides general literature there is an unusually extensive collection of choice publications on the fine arts, even the most costly of which are lent freely to responsible card-holders.

The North Dakota Public Library Commission prints in a revised edition of "A Plan of Organization for Small Libraries," the following recipe for satisfactory library paste:

One tablespoon of alum, 1 quart of water, ½ pint of flour, 20 drops of oil of cloves.

Mix the flour to a smooth cream with a small quantity of the cold water. Dissolve the alum in the remainder of the water and bring it to a boil. Stir in the cream and cook for 20 minutes, preferably in a double boiler. Strain constantly while cooking. Remove from the fire. Strain and add oil of cloves. Keep covered in a glass jar.

## RUMANIA'S SETBACK HAS COMPENSATIONS

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
**PARIS, France**—Colonel Feyler, the military expert, writing in the Journal of the Rumanian setback, expresses the opinion that though the aim of Rumanian intervention has not been attained during the first stage of the campaign, the unfavorable result has not been without its compensations. The enemy has also suffered losses, since the troops on the Rumanian fronts have been weakened by an offensive campaign. It is true that such compensation does not directly affect Rumania who, with inferior means, still has considerable forces to contend with. But she will benefit indirectly, and soon enough to prevent worse failure. She will have had an unpleasant experience and one which is common to generals who do not cooperate sufficiently with the main scheme of operations. When a unit forms a part of a whole—and this is the position of all the national armies, whether great or small—which constitute the quadruple Entente, it is an imperative necessity to subordinate private schemes to the general aim. Rumania's mistake seems to have consisted in forgetting this axiom of military strategy. This is very easily recognized when the principal rules of warfare are considered. The first aim of strategy is the destruction of the enemy or enemies. In the latter case, strategy must determine which is the principal enemy in order to deal with him first. This task performed, the rest becomes comparatively easy. Then, too, the present war the German Empire is, on the German side, the principal adversary, is a recognized fact, and that the war will end when Germany is beaten is also unquestionable. Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey will be powerless directly Germany ceases to back them. Hence the importance of the Western and Russian fronts, on which she is most directly menaced. The problem on the Balkan chess board, just as it had been on that of Europe, was to determine which was the first adversary to be attacked. The aim of the operation was a turning movement across the peninsula, therefore the enemy to be first attacked must logically be that one which could first and most thoroughly prevent this movement, i. e., the German and Bulgarian army. The next consideration was the radical and immediate destruction of the enemy in order to prevent his offensive. For this purpose a maximum of forces should have been brought against him. The application of this rule in the case of Rumania would have meant a concentration against Bulgaria. It may thus be seen where the mistakes of the Rumanian intervention lay. The campaign has been directed against two adversaries simultaneously, the Austro-Hungarians in the west and the Bulgarians in the south, and the penalty of ignoring the rules of strategy has had to be paid. Happily the harm done is not irreparable. Fresh troops can be organized to fill the gaps and a fresh campaign can be started, planned so as to take into consideration the situation which has been brought about by the successes of the enemy. There is only one irreparable circumstance: the loss of time which has been incurred.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**How to Solve Car Shortage**  
**PITTSBURGH POST**—The more the public hears of the coal car shortage and such recommendations for remedying it as trivial fines for the holding of cars, the more impatient it becomes with the theoretic solutions offered. The only remedy is for the railroads to order more cars and do everything within their power to hasten the delivery of any new ordered. The reason the coal cars are not returned promptly is that they are used for the transportation of other classes of freight. Where will the public gain if every possible car is devoted to relieving the coal shortage? Will not there be a shortage immediately in some other lines of commodities for lack of means of transportation? The logical expectation is that their prices, soaring now, will soar still higher, as coal, when the cars for hauling them to market are reduced. The problem must be faced squarely—why waste time? As no one can see the end of this season of prosperity, every adjustment should be made to it without delay. The railroads should equip with regard for the new era of production.

**Critics Lose a Target**  
**CHICAGO JOURNAL**—Announcement by the head of the United States Army Signal Service that this country soon will have an aeroplane defense second to none in the world, confounds critics of the Administration who have made this branch of the service one of their principal targets. No matter what else the experience of the European war may send to the scrap heap, there is no question of the value and utility of the flyers. In addition to their value for scouting purposes, big gun fire no longer can be made effective without them. Continued improvement of submarines may make the \$20,000,000 battleship a wasted investment. But for the next generation at least aircraft are bound to be essential to the fighting equipment of any nation. And the price of one battleship will build a whole fleet of flyers.

**Comments on High Prices**  
**ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE**—The Brooklyn Standard-Union is not convinced that the

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war in Europe is responsible for the increase in cost of household necessities in this country of over 100 per cent in some cases. It makes the charge that, as regards some commodities at least, the increase in the price of foodstuffs is of an artificial nature based on unbounded greed. This charge is, perhaps, too broad, but it is becoming evident that in some instances the great advance in provisions is a matter of opportunity rather than of commercial necessity. It is natural that there should be a sharp advance in the price of commodities entering into the export trade with countries at war, but the same excuse does not warrant doubling the price of staple articles of every-day family use.

**CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL**  
Timothy L. Connolly of 26 Mt. Pleasant Street, took out nomination papers yesterday for the single year term to be filled in December in the Boston City Council. His is the fifth candidacy for the one one-year term. There are 24 candidates for the three three-year terms. Mr. Connolly was a president of a former Common Council.

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RELATIONS OF  
RUMANIA WITH  
DUAL MONARCHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRANKFORT, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung has published a commentary, dated from Vienna, on the Austro-Hungarian Red Book concerning the relations between the Dual Monarchy and Rumania since the war, which contains some curious passages.

The writer described the collected documents as "interesting, sometimes even exciting, but not exactly edifying reading," and went on to observe: The object of the publication is doubtless to absolve diplomacy, and especially the Ambassador in Bucharest, Count Ottokar Czernin, who presumably caused the issue to be made, from the charge of having misjudged the situation in Rumania, and cherished illusions as to the attitude of the Rumanian Government. This object the Red Book fulfills completely, and it is to be regarded as a preparatory step for a possible summoning of the Delegations it may safely be said that it represents a favorable preparation for a discussion of the Czernin chapter. The complaints heard in the Hungarian Parliament after the first surprise as to the complete lack of information in diplomatic circles, could now no longer be repeated in good faith. Count Czernin never deceived himself for a moment as to what he had to expect, and he even estimated aright the period at which the Rumanian attack would take place. If any illusions existed as to Rumanian policy or the character of the King, they did not do so, as we can confirm from our knowledge in Vienna. Count Czernin, therefore, appears to be completely absolved, but less so the central authorities, who still have to explain why the well-informed Minister for Foreign Affairs neglected to see that the supreme military command provided a temporary defense, at least of the Carpathian chain, which would have rendered it possible for the Transylvanian hinterland to be evacuated more calmly and not in so precipitate a manner. This omission points to a lack of cooperation in the higher departments which has already had to be noted several times during the war, and which elsewhere was perhaps due to the person of a younger monarch.

The writer went on to note, however, that, according to the Red Book, Rumania's intervention was precipitated by a sudden Russian ultimatum, and admitted that in forming a just opinion this fact would also have to be taken into consideration as an extenuating circumstance. He nevertheless proceeded to argue that if diplomacy was so well informed as to the position in Rumania, it should never have acted for generations past as if that country were the most reliable of allies. Let no one, he wrote, advance the argument that our experience with Italy was equally unfortunate, despite the fact that the whole Liberal press always upheld the alliance with that country. There will be many a word to say concerning Italian-Austro-Hungarian relations after the war, words that, while not excusing the Italian betrayal, will also not spare the fundamental error of a Clerical dynastic policy which actually prepared the breach.

Returning, however, to the subject of Rumania, the Frankfort paper's correspondent continued: Even more than diplomacy, doubtless, high finance has nourished the belief that we had friends on the Lower Danube on whom we could rely in the hour of need. The chapter of these errors is now closed. . . but may the bitter lesson of this former ally be a warning to us not to debate in making our future alliances upon whether certain financial institutions would derive profit therefrom, and whether some entirely vague racial idea favors such a departure, but whether the whole character and sentiment of the proposed ally really qualifies him to be our friend.

CRITICISM OF WELSH  
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At a special meeting of the court of the University of Wales, a good deal of dissatisfaction was expressed in regard to the relations between the Board of Education and the university. One speaker said that it seemed as if the control now exercised by the board over the secondary schools, and in a greater degree still over primary education, was in the future to be extended to the provincial universities, also. If that policy went on unchecked, a condition would be reached in which the whole policy of the modern university would be controlled by a bureaucratic department at Whitehall. Another speaker considered that the only way to avoid this result would be to have a separate Minister of Education for Wales. In other speeches, the lack of freedom of teaching was attributed to the Federal constitution of the university, and it was urged that for South Wales the right solution of the problem would be the foundation of a separate university at Cardiff. It is more than likely that the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into university education in Wales has accentuated these outspoken criticisms of the present system.

Wales is more fortunate than London, in that the report of that commission is likely to come at a time when the attention of the nation will be specially directed to educational progress, whereas the report of the Royal Commission on the London university system has been submerged, at any rate for the moment, by the military interests and necessities of the last two years.

FRENCH MISSION TO ARABIA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has introduced a bill into the Chamber of Deputies provid-

ing for a credit of 13,500,000 to cover the expenses of a mission to Arabia. The reasons for this mission are explained as follows: The Sherif of Mecca, owing to the exactions of the Young Turk Government, and notably the attacks on Arabian notables, having thrown off the political allegiance which he gave to the Ottoman empire, the French Government, in complete accordance with that of Great Britain, considers that it would be to the interest of France, as a great Muhammadan power, to enter into friendly relations with the new ruler of the holy cities of Islam. In conformity with this decision a mission composed of prominent French Muhammadans left Marseilles for Mecca at the beginning of September, carrying a number of presents for the Grand Sherif, the members of his suite and some Arab chiefs. The mission was also entrusted with important subsidies for the Sherif. The British authorities having declared it possible for the pilgrimages to the Islamic holy cities to be resumed, the French Government has taken the initiative of appointing a special steamer which will enable 650 pilgrims from Morocco, Algeria and Tunis to cross to Djeddah and back to North Africa. It is to meet the expenses of these several undertakings that the Chamber is being asked for an extraordinary credit of 13,500,000.

BRITAIN SHOWS  
GREAT INTEREST  
IN RUSSIAN STUDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—There are many indications that the study of the Russian language and literature will soon have a more firmly established position in the United Kingdom than it occupies at present. In the University of Leeds the organization of the Russian school is developing apace; and the teaching is to be so arranged as to bring it within the reach of the busy students of Leeds, Bradford, Hull and the other commercial centers of Yorkshire.

One of the newest proposals is to have a "Russian House" in the neighborhood of the University, in which there will be room for the professor and for the teachers working in connection with the local education authorities. The social arrangements of this house would be on the Russian model.

Bradford's share in the study of Russian was indicated recently at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The director of education pointed out that it was necessary to consider not only the University side of the question, but also the immediate local provision of facilities for learning Russian. Last winter there had been nearly 50 students at the evening classes studying the language, and more recently, at midday classes, the number had risen to 100. He had been in communication through the Russian embassy, with the universities of Petrograd and Moscow and with the British consuls in those cities, and arrangements were in progress for a selected group of British students to attend lectures in the places named, whilst they would also have the opportunity of coming into contact with business people.

Further particulars as to the teaching of Russian in British centers are given by the educational sub-committees of the Russian Society. Among public schools at which Russian classes have been formed are Eton, Cheltenham, Clifton, Tonbridge, Leys, Oundle, Sherborne, St. Paul's and the City of London. No fewer than 500 officers in the army have taken up the language, and there is a correspondence course for some 100 naval officers. One serious difficulty is found to be the supply of teachers. Many of them, the Russian Society thinks, have probably only the slightest qualifications, but under existing conditions they are doing useful work. To provide a sufficient number of properly certified teachers of Russian is clearly a task that will have to be undertaken without delay.

## SERVICES RECOGNIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, a gold watch and chain which have been awarded by the President of the United States to Capt. John Wray Swenson, master of the steamship Lucellum of Liverpool, in recognition of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner Thomas Winsmore in the North Atlantic Ocean on Dec. 22, 1915.

EXCLUSION OF  
CHILDREN FROM  
SCHOOLS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In "The School Child and Juvenile Worker," a strong plea is made for those children under 5 years of age who are at present excluded from public elementary schools on the refusal of the local education authorities to find places for them. It points out that Mr. Sidney Webb has denounced the London County Council (of which he is in general so great a supporter) for "turning 50,000 children out of the infant school into the gutters." For children under 5 there is no compulsory clause, as for older children, enacting penalties for those parents who neglect to send their boys and girls to school, but it is found in practice that a great number of fathers and mothers are only too glad to see their children in the class room, rather than in the street, even before the age of three. The article goes on to show how it came about that in 1905 the bureaucratic tide set in the direction of excluding very young children from school. In that year the direction: "No child may be refused admission to a public elementary school on other than reasonable grounds" was qualified by the additional words: "But where the local education authority have so determined in the case of any school maintained by them, children who are under 5 years of age may be refused admission to that school." As additional school accommodation became required, there was obviously a temptation to the local committees to take advantage of this proviso, and so find extra space without building; in this way the "under 3s" soon disappeared, the "under 4s" steadily diminished and the "under 5s" followed more slowly. Owing to the popular outcry caused by this exclusion of young children from the schools more than one minister of education has come into office filled with zeal to inquire into the whole matter, but these ministers have succeeded one another with such rapidity that not one of them has got to grips with the difficulty. Mr. McKenna did indeed appoint a committee whose report (Cd. 4259) "is a voluminous and masterly examination of the whole problem of the education of children under 5 years of age," but when that report appeared, Mr. McKenna happened no longer to be Minister of Education. His successor was primarily occupied with other and more political aspects of the school problem, and so nothing was done. The article in "The School Child," to which allusion has been made, sums up the matter by saying, "The code gives every child excluded an appeal to the Board of Education to decide whether it is excluded on reasonable grounds or not. But the board has slipped a little paragraph into the code to say that it will not listen to appeals from children under 5. And it doesn't."

DIFFICULTIES IN  
SCHOOLS OF WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—A passage of arms has taken place in Glamorgan-shire between the education authority and the National Union of Teachers, with the result that two of the schools have been closed again, and the children have had to go without any education for the time being. The number of teachers involved is 24, and the number of scholars about 900. It appears that the Glamorgan-shire education authority has, since last December, included in its regulations a clause compelling its head teachers to live within a reasonable distance of their schools, and has interpreted this to mean "within a mile" or "in the immediate neighborhood of the school." Three of the head teachers, having declined to comply with this regulation, were given notice of dismissal, upon which the National Union of Teachers took legal action to restrain the education authority from dismissing them. It was held, however, by the judge who tried the case that the committee had the power to dismiss at pleasure, and that the dismissals were valid. He called attention also to the words used in the code of the Board of Education, "In all these endeavors the school should enlist, as far as possible, the interest and cooperation of the parents and the home in a united effort to enable the children not merely to reach their full development as in-

dividuals, but also to become upright and useful members of the community in which they live." The matter did not, however, end here, for all the other teachers in the schools affected resigned as a protest against the dismissal of their colleagues; and owing partly to the dearth of teachers caused by the war, and partly to a knowledge of the facts coming to the ears of those who were at first prepared to fill the vacancies, the committee found itself quite unable to staff the schools afresh, and their doors had to be closed. The latest information is that a compromise has been arrived at, but its nature is not yet disclosed, though The Schoolmaster, which is the organ of the National Union of Teachers, says that the understanding come to is "satisfactory." From the point of view of the public, the most important point is that the schools in question reopen immediately, with their old staffs, after being closed for a full month of the working year.

BRUSSELS DESCRIBED  
BY A FRENCH REFUGEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A Frenchwoman who has just left Brussels gives the Temps some details of the condition of the city at the present time. She had, she said, the greatest difficulty in obtaining permission to leave Brussels. After repeated interrogations and visits to the "kommandatur" she was given a pass and sent to Flushing via Antwerp, where, after a delay of four days, she got across to London and from thence to France. The German officers and soldiers on the Dutch frontier were perfectly civil, though they subjected the travelers to a severe scrutiny. Brussels, said the Temps' informant, is calm, very calm at the present time. But be under no misapprehension, Brussels is only quiet in appearance. As a matter of fact the population is submitted to a regular régime of terror. They are surrounded by an army of spies. The Saint Gilles prison is full of citizens who have expressed their feelings too openly. As for those who have been shot, one no longer dares to number them. The places of amusement opened at night are mostly cinemas and "theaters-concerts," in which all announcements are made in Flemish. There is not much animation in the streets. Certain portions of the town are closed to the inhabitants, such as the bois de la Cambre, the forêt de Soignes and the rue de la Loi. As for "foreigners" they are not allowed out of their houses after 7 o'clock in the evening. There are no motor cars about, except those commanded by German officers, and as for bicycles they are never seen, all tires having been taken by the orders of the "kommandatur."

Foodstuffs in Brussels have reached fabulous prices. Meat is 12 francs per kilo, butter 12 francs, fat 13 francs, lard 10 francs, oil cannot be got, neither can salads, cheese or even sugar and soap, a small tablet of toilet soap as big as a pigeon's egg costs two francs, if it can be obtained at all, potatoes are from 30 to 40 centimes per kilo and they can only be bought at that price with a "potato card," sometimes not even then. They are not allowed to be taken from one district to another, from Saint Gilles to Schaerbeek for example, under penalty of confiscation and fines. Bread is distributed in rations: 300 grams each person.

## MORE FIRMS WOUND UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Orders have been made by the board of trade requiring the undermentioned businesses to be wound up:  
Burma Rice & Trading Company, Ltd.; Mark Lane, London, E. C., owners of rice mills.  
Kruger & Co., Ltd.; Mark Lane, London, E. C., owners of rice mills.  
F. Turpitz & Co., Fenchurch street,

London, E. C., iron and steel merchants.

The Baltic Timber Company, Devonshire square, London, E. C., factors of molding and turnery goods.

Otto Perschmann (otherwise Perschmann James & Co.), Upper Thames street, London, E. C., paper agents.

Hoppe & Co., Westmoreland buildings, Aldersgate street, London, E. C., cutlery factors.

Brewers Specialties & Equipment Company, Mark Lane, London, E. C.  
Stern Bros., Goswell road, London, E. C., jewelry manufacturers.  
Habrecht & Co., Birmingham, export hardware merchants and factors.

## NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The secretary of the War Office announces that the commander in chief of the British army in France has appointed Sir Eric Geddes to be inspector general of transportation, which post he will hold in addition to his position as director general military railways in the War Office. In order, therefore, to provide adequately for the conduct of all classes of transport work dealt with in the department of D. G. M. R., the secretary of state for war has appointed Sir W. Guy Granet, general manager of the Midland railway—whose services have been placed at his disposal by the board of directors of that railway—to be deputy director general of military railways in the War Office.

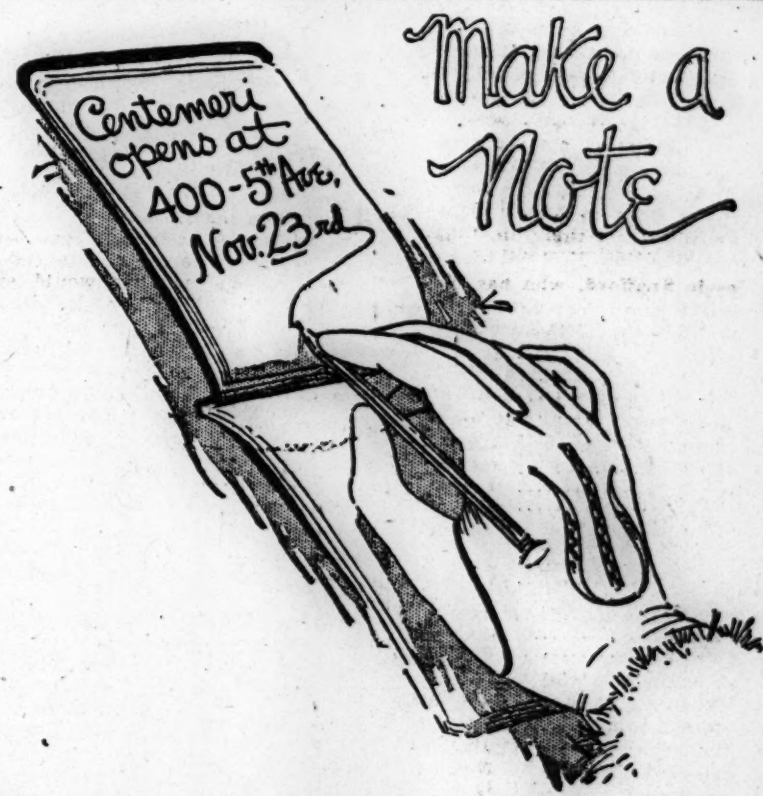
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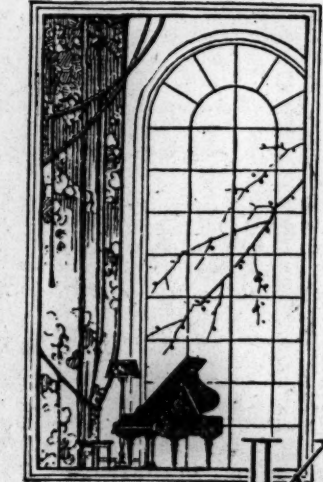
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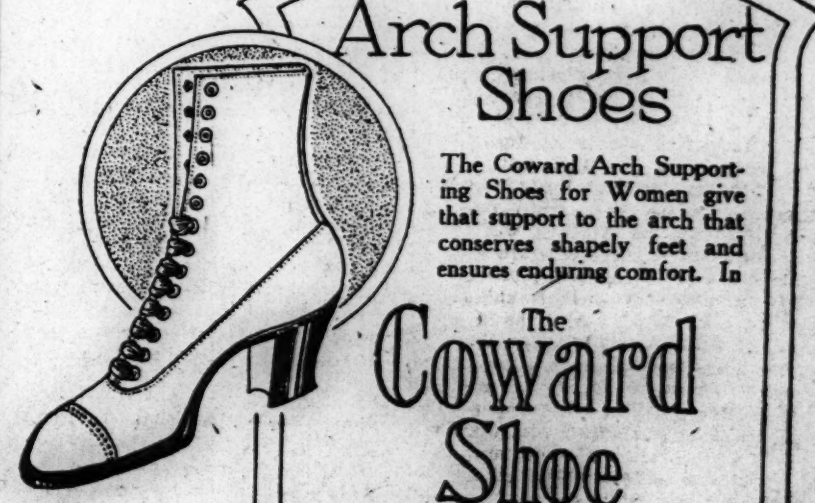


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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## REALIZING IN STOCK MARKET CAUSES DROP

Wide Price Changes in the Specialties Feature the Trading—Coppers Again Prominent in New York and Boston

Early stock market dealings on the New York board today were rather uninteresting as a whole. The price changes in the list were irregular and not wide, except in a few instances. There were some fairly wide advances and several correspondingly substantial losses. Coppers were quiet again. There was a substantial reaction in both New York and Boston toward midday. Prices dropped rapidly on heavy realizing in both markets. U. S. Steel, after opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 127 $\frac{1}{2}$ , improved to 127 $\frac{1}{2}$  and declined two points before midday. Losses of two or more points were sustained by Texas Company, Anaconda, American Beet Sugar, International Paper and American Writing Paper preferred.

Before the decline got under way some good gains were recorded by Allis-Chalmers, Corn Products, Central Leather, American Sugar and Railway Steel Spring. The motor stocks were strong in the earlier trading. Chandler opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced to 110. It dropped to 110 and again moved upward. Maxwell advanced well. Cosco opened up a point in Boston at 102, dropped to 99 and then moved up to 103. The general tendency of the Boston market was downward around midday.

There was continued heavy realizing in the early afternoon. Some of the hitherto strongest stocks showed the greatest weakness. Utah Copper, Republic Steel, American Smelting and Anaconda were among the weakest features in New York. American Zinc, United States Smelting and St. Mary's Land were particularly heavy in Boston. The trend was still downward at the beginning of the last hour.

## NEW YORK CURB

Stock	High	Low	Close
Aetna Explos.	10	10	10
Big Ledge	74	74	74
Boston & Mont.	82	82	82
Butler Chem.	23	23	23
Butte C & Z.	164	164	164
Butte Detroit	98	98	98
Caledonia	55	55	55
Calumet & Jerome	24	24	24
Carwen Steel	16	16	16
Cerro de Pasco	44	44	44
Chev Motors	178	178	178
Dundee Ariz.	24	24	24
Emma Cons.	24	24	24
Emma Copper	24	24	24
Falls Motor	11	11	11
Federal Oil	21	21	21
First Natl Copper	5	5	5
Goldfield Cons.	48	48	48
Grant Motor	8	8	8
Hovey Sand	15	15	15
Impr. Needles	14	14	14
Jerome Victor	24	24	24
Jerome Verde	15	15	15
Jumbo	22	22	22
Magma Cop.	59	59	59
Marlin Arms	65	65	65
Max Munitions	64	64	64
McKinley Day	60	60	60
Midvale Steel	72	72	72
Mojave Tungsten	22	22	22
Montana Gold	85	85	85
Mother Lode	38	38	38
Nipissing	9	9	9
N. Y. Con. rts.	4	4	4
N. Y. Oklahoma	1	1	1
Okla. P. & R.	11	11	11
Omar Oil	50	50	50
Pedersen	24	24	24
Rex Cons.	61	61	61
Rochester Mining	77	77	77
Sapulpa Ref.	114	114	114
Submarine Boat	44	44	44
Success Mining	48	48	48
United Alloys	624	624	624
United Motors	634	634	634
United W. Oil	1	1	1
Un. Verde Ex.	41	41	41
U. S. Steamship	74	74	74
Victoria	13	13	13
White Oak	4	4	4
Wyoming Petrol	24	24	24
Zinc Con. ent.	4	4	4

## CHICAGO BOARD

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Open	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
Dec.	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
May	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
July	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
Corn	93	96	93	94
Dec.	93	96	93	94
May	93	96	93	94
July	93	96	93	94
Oats	57	57	57	57
Dec.	57	57	57	57
May	57	57	57	57
July	57	57	57	57
Pork	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Dec.	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
May	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
July	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
Lard	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
Dec.	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
May	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82
July	16.82	16.82	16.82	16.82

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
 Fair tonight; Thursday cloudy, probably followed by rain; rising temperature; southwest winds becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight, followed by unsettled weather and probably rain on Thursday; warmer.  
 For Northern New England: Fair tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness Thursday; rising temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 29.10 a. m. 37  
 12 noon 46

## IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	20
New Orleans	63
Buffalo	32
New York	30
Chicago	40
Philadelphia	34
Cincinnati	34
Pittsburgh	32
Portland, Me.	22
San Francisco	48
St. Louis	50
Washington	30

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:43 High water, 8:27 a. m., 8:56 p. m.  
 Length of day 8:34 Moon rises 3:40 a. m.  
 LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:47 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NH W. Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Ajax Rubber	71	71	70	70
Alaska Gold	124	124	124	124
Alaska Ju.	8	8	8	8
Allis-Chal.	32	35	32	33
Allis-Chal. pr.	90	91	90	90
Am Ag Chem.	88	88	88	88
Am Bank Note	42	42	42	42
Am Bk Note pr.	52	52	52	52
Am B Sugar	107	108	105	105
Am Can.	65	65	65	65
Am Can pr.	113	113	113	113
Am Car. pr.	75	76	73	73
Am Car. pr. pr.	117	117	116	116
Am Oil	53	53	52	52
Am H. & L.	18	18	17	17
Am H. & L. pr.	77	77	76	76
Am Ice Sec.	28	28	28	28
Am Linsed.	22	22	22	22
Am Linsed pr.	53	54	53	53
Am Loco.	92	93	91	91
Am Loco pr.	108	108	108	108
Am Smelt pr.	122	122	117	117
Am Smelt pr. pr.	116	116	116	116
Am Steel pr.	100	100	100	100
Am Steel pr. pr.	96	96	96	96
Am Steel pr. pr. pr.	69	69	68	68
Am Sugar	119	120	117	117
Am Tel. & Tel.	130	131	128	128
Am Woolen	53	53	52	52
Am Wool pr.	98	98	98	98
Am Writ pr.	71	71	67	67
Am Zinc	61	62	60	61
Am Zinc pr.	81	81	80	80
Anaconda	102	103	99	99
Asso. Oil	70	70	70	70
Atchison	104	105	104	104
Atchison pr.	100	100	100	100
At Coast pr.	126	126	125	125
At Gulf pr.	122	122	120	120
At Gulf pr. pr.	72	72	71	71
Bald Loco	85	85	83	84
Balt & Ohio	86	86	86	86
B. & O. pr.	75	75	74	74
Barrett Co.	163	163	163	163
Batoplas	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel	650	650	650	650
Beth Steel pr.	159	159	156	156
BF Goodrich	71	72	70	70
Brook R. T.	84	84	83	83
Brown Sh. pr.	101	101	101	101
Burns Bros.	86	86	83	85
Butte & Sup.	70	71	67	68
Cal Petrol	25	25	24	24
Cal Petrol pr.	54	54	53	53
Can Pacific	172	172	171	171
Ct Leather	113	113	113	113
Ct Leather pr.	116	116	116	116
Chan Motor	109	110	109	109
Ches & Ohio	67	67	67	67
CM & St Paul	93	93	93	93
CM & St Paul pr.	125	125	125	125
Chl R. & P.	32	32	32	32
Chl & Alt.	17	17	17	17
Chl & G West	14	14	14	14
C. & G West pr.	44	44	43	43
Chl & N. W.	127	127	127	127
Chile Cop.	33	33	30	31
Chino Cop.	69	69	67	68
Clu Peabody	73	73	73	73
Col Fuel	58	58	56	56
Col Gas & El.	48	48	47	48
Con Can	101	101	100	100
Con Gas	137	137	136	136
Con Gas pr.	178	178	177	177
Corn Prod.	26	26	25	25
Corn Prod pr.	109	109	106	106
Cruc Steel	88	88	86	87
Cruc Steel pr.	123	123	122	122
Cub-Am Sug.	230	230	230	230
Cuban CSug.	73	73	70	71
Cuban CS pr.	98	99	98	98
Del & Huds.	152	152	152	152
Denver pr.	46	46	45	45
Dome Mins.	23	24	23	24
Driggs-Sea	78	78	78	78
Erie	37	37	37	37
Erie pr.	52	52	52	52
Erie 2d pr.	42	42	42	42
ERM & S.	24	24	24	24
*F. M. & S. pr.	47	47	47	47
Gas W. & W.	42	42	42	42
Gen Chem pr.	116	116	116	116
Gen Electric	181	182	179	180
G Motors pr.	124	124	124	124
Granby Min.	108	110	103	108
Gt Nor Ore	46	46	44	45
Green Can	54	53	50	51
Gulf States	153	153	152	152
Ill Central	105	105	104	105
Inspration	71	72	70	70
Int Ag Corp.	23	23	23	23
Int Ag Corp pr.	54	54	53	53
Int Con Cor.	18	18	18	18
Int Mer Mar.	47	47	46	46
I Mer Mar pr.	118	118	118	118
In Nickel pr.	47	47	45	46
In Paper	68	68	64	64
In Paper pr.	105	105	103	102
Kan City So.	26	26	25	25
Kelley Tires	77	78	77	77
Kenne Cop.	59	60	57	58
Lack Steel	104	104	100	100
Laclede Gas	111	111	111	111
LE & W	23	23	23	23
LE & W pr.	50	51	50	51
Lee & T. C.	39	39	37	39
Lehigh Val.	80	82	80	82
Louis & N.	133	133	133	133
Max Motor	75	75	75	75
Maxwell pr.	82	82	81	81
Maxwell 2d pr.	50	51	49	50
May Co.	63	63	63	63
Mex Petrol	110	111	107	108
Miami	47	47	45	45
M. & S. L. New	31	31	31	31
MSP & SSM	120	120	120	120
Mo K. & T.	74	74	74	74
Mo K. & T. pr.	17	17	17	17
Mo Pacific	104	104	104	104
Mo Pac Ct.	104	104	104	104

## NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

Bond	High	Low	Last
Am T. & T. cv 4 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Anglo-French 5	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atch Gen 4 1/2	95	95	95
B. & O. 5 1/2	101	101	101
B. & O. cv 5 1/2	95	95 1/2	95
C. & O. cv 4 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
C. B. & Q. Gen 4 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chili Cop 7 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
C. & Gt W. 4 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Dom Can 5 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dom Can 5 1/2 w 1	100	100	100
Erie 4 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Erie gml.	74	74	74
Ill Cent fdg.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
I. R. T. fdg. 5 1/2	99	99	99
Iowa Cent 4 1/2	60	60	60
Japan 4 1/2 2d GS.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lack Steel 5 1/2	105 1/2	105	105
N. Y. Brake cv 5 1/2	106	106	106
N. Y. Cent 6 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
N. Y. C. 4 1/2 1960	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
N. Y. C. 4 1/2 1965	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
N. Y. Tel 4 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Nor Pac 3 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
R. I. Gen 4 1/2	88	88	88
So Pac cv 5 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
So Ry 4 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
St. L. & S. F. adj w 1	88	88	88
St. L. & S. F. w 1	62	61 1/2	62
U. P. 1st 4 1/2	99	99	99
U. S. Steel 5 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2

## GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening		Closing	
	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked
Registered 2s 99	99	...	99	..t
Coupon ... 99	99	...	99	...
Registered 3s.100%	100%	...	100%	...
Coupon ... 100%	100%	...	100%	...
Reg'd 3s 46%.101%	102	101%	102	102
Coupon ... 101%	102	101%	102	102
Registered 4s.109%	109%	...	109%	...
Coupon ... 110	110	...	110	...
Pan Can 2s 36. 98%	98%	...	98%	...
Pan Can 2s 38. 98%	98%	...	98%	...
Pan Can 3s 61.101%	101%	...	101%	...
Coupon ... 102	102	...	102	...



## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOL TRADE  
PRICE TREND  
IS STRONGER

Fleeces Steadily Gaining Ground  
With Quotations Highest Since  
War Began, and Still Further  
Advances Likely

A firmer tone is noticeable in the wool market of the past week and indications point to still higher prices than those at present prevailing. Stock in several grades is exceedingly low for thus early in the year. Territory wools do not cease to be called for, although transfers are being made at present for best grades of fine staple at \$1, and good half-blood staple is bringing 95c and above now. Three-eighths blood staple and quarter-blood staple are only a few cents below the above-named quotations.

Fleeces are steadily gaining ground in point of sales, with prices well sustained, in fact, the highest that have ever been known since the European conflict began. All interested in trade conditions have marveled at the upward trend prices have taken in the last two months, but the astonishment will probably be less great if, in the two months to come, prices advance as the trade has seen them do in the immediate past. On the authority of no less a person than Mr. Hargraves, a member of the War Committee on Wool for England, is the advice that wools purchased at today's high prices in any market of the world are a good investment and, furthermore, he feels that prices at the close of the war will be higher than they are today. The prospect of the war continuing possibly two years longer, at least, gives the firmer tone to the market, which the election of neither presidential candidate would be capable of producing. Ohio washed dealines have sold for 45c in this market and holders firmly believe that steady advances will be maintained.

The South American market is showing beyond the expectations of the most optimistic buyers in that field, when best grades of Lincoln may be quoted at 52c and apparently have not as yet touched highest levels.

Pulled wools, too, of late, have received their share of attention, with pullers refusing to bind themselves to contracts in advance of pullings. It seems now as though the coming pulled wools ready in about a month will be exceedingly strong, and it is difficult to estimate the level that prices on these wools may attain. At present B supers are as high as 65¢ 73c, showing an advance over prices of a week ago.

Many comments have been made on the closing of the Sydney and Melbourne sales indefinitely, but this has in large part been due apparently to labor troubles in that section of the globe. With the coming of the new year the trade is not unlikely to find a good demand for wools which are usually not wanted, or with which the market is now over-stocked, namely the short clothing wools. Herein, too, there is significance in the cable of last week announcing the lifted embargo on Australian burry wools. Since these correspond so very nearly to the American short clothing wools, of which there is plenty, there is no object to the wool dealer here to import very large burry lots of wool from the Australian market with a landing cost greater than the top purchase price in this country today.

Viewing the situation of the Cape wools in Africa, they are quoted too high to bring here with any profit. Then, too, Buenos Aires and Montevideo wools, which the American trade purchased last year for about 35c are now bringing 55c. When the advanced freight charge are considered and the small carrying space on ocean-going vessels, it is no wonder that these Cape wools do not interest the American market.

Men's war goods show sharp advances and makers of this lines feel confident of good sized orders. The question with such manufacturers seems to be whether they can produce the finished products in sufficient quantity and in a sufficiently short space of time to satisfy their customers. They are in most cases experiencing a shortage of labor which always proves a great handicap.

The dress goods market affords a very promising outlook with a steady demand for good quality woolsens.

The carpet wool industry is all that can be desired and prices have advanced considerably since the auction sales of a short time ago. China wools still fail to cover the requirements of manufacturers here and even if they were more plentiful, the prices at present are practically prohibitive. Manufacturers are wondering whether they will be able to get out all the goods now under order with the limited supplies of desirable wools on hand. Therefore, repeat orders are not likely to receive favorable attention, until the orders on file at present have been filled.

**SPOT SPELTER AT 12 1/2 CENTS**

The spelter market continues to advance, spot prime western having climbed to 12 1/2 cents a pound with futures showing corresponding gains. Hides have been made for first quarter delivery at 12 1/2 cents. Beyond the end of March not much inquiry has developed. Buying by galvanizers is a feature of the situation, with brass mills also buyers.

## DIVIDENDS

The Boston & Albany Railroad will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on Dec. 30 to holders of record Nov. 30.

The Ajax Rubber Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 29.

The American Gas Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record today.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines declared usual four-week dividend of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 24.

A. B. Kirschbaum Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22. Semiannual dividend of \$3 per share on preferred capital stock and \$4 per share on common stock of Baton Rouge Electric Company will be paid Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 23.

The Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Company declared an extra dividend of 40 cents a share in addition to the usual monthly dividend of 30 cents a share, payable Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 29.

Laclede Gas Light Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock and regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, both payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Directors of Lawrence Manufacturing Company have declared a semiannual dividend of 2 1/4 per cent, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 22. Since the declaration of the last dividend the stock of the company has been increased from \$1,250,000 to \$2,500,000 so that the present dividend actually represents an increase in the rate as the former rate was 4 per cent semiannually on half as much stock. The present rate is equal to 10 per cent on the former capital.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 22

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown—H. H. Farr of Farr Bros. & Co., Tour.  
Atlanta—S. Lovitt; U. S.  
Augusta, Ga.—P. H. Rice of Rice, O'Connor Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.  
Baltimore—J. Kelly; U. S.  
Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S.  
Birmingham—J. A. Blumberg of Blumberg Shoe Co.; Essex.  
Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Charleston, W. Va.—R. P. Alderson of Thomas Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Chicago—J. B. Buttner of W. A. Weabolt & Co.; Essex.  
Chicago—W. K. Knox of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Christiania, Norway—Harald Anderson; Tour.  
Dallas—Wm. Schween of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza.  
Dayton—Charles Bepley; U. S.  
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.  
Gainesville, Ga.—W. F. Esty; Essex.  
Kansas City—K. L. Barton of McElwain, Barton Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Los Angeles—R. H. Jaffe of Jaffe & Co.; Tour.  
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.  
Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud; Essex.  
New York—A. P. Smith of Reciprocal Jobbers; U. S.  
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.  
New York—S. Levy; U. S.  
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.  
Philadelphia—Geo. De Cou of De Cou Bros. & Co.; U. S.  
Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Son; Essex.  
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Homar Colam & Co.; U. S.  
San Francisco—D. Marx of Rosenthal, Inc.; Copley Plaza.  
San Francisco—T. J. Reedy of The Emporium; U. S.  
Savannah—Max Delch; U. S.  
St. Louis—A. Epstein; U. S.  
St. Louis—G. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Co.; Essex.  
St. Louis—L. Rosenwasser; U. S.  
St. Louis—M. L. Lipshutz; U. S.  
York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peterman & Co.; Adams.  
Youngstown, O.—L. Netorg; Essex.  
Youngstown, O.—W. E. Warner of G. M. McKilvey Co.; Adams.

## LEATHER BUYERS

Buenos Aires—W. K. Hoyle; Essex.  
Christiania, Norway—John Jernidahl; Tour.  
Cincinnati—H. L. Fricke of Fricke, Millett Co.; Essex.  
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co.; U. S.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Inc. over Mo. Yr.	Tues. Mon. ago
10 highest grade rails...	94.97	90.89
10 second grade rails...	91.32	84.20
10 public utility bonds...	96.61	89.26
10 industrial bonds...	90.32	81.35
Combined average...	90.55	81.37

\*Decrease.

## NEW YORK'S COMMERCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Foreign commerce here in October shows these changes:

	Decrease	Increase
Merchandise exp...	\$238,474,910	\$61,627,344
Merchandise imp...	\$9,404,899	12,283,431
Gold exp...	1,311,114	1,512,886
Gold imp...	1,514,663	26,485,068
Silver exp...	5,285,225	834,713
Silver imp...	1,722,943	818,046
Duties collect...	2,792,351	2,215,174

\*Decrease.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75 11-16, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills nominal 4.71 1/2 and 90-days 4.69 1/2. Franc cables 5.83 1/2, checks 5.84 1/2. Reichmarks cables 68 13-16, checks 68 1/2.

MONEY MARKET  
AT LONDON IS  
UNDISTURBED

Month-End Causes No Flutter—  
Short-Term Funds Hold Uniformly Steady—Silver Market  
Recovers From Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The turn of the October month-end, which took place during the week ending Nov. 4, was accomplished without any kind of disturbance to the London money market. The surface of the short loan market remained uniform on the whole. In the early part of the day the rate for overnight accommodation would be maintained at 5 per cent, but later in the day the rate would weaken to 4 1/2 per cent and sometimes as low as 4 1/4 per cent. In the discount market the supply of bills has been small, which is, perhaps, only natural in view of the small inquiry for them. There has been a repetition of fresh war loan talk, with accompanying rumor of cheaper money. The usual absence of any official notification, however, relegates such talk to mere market gossip. It may be pointed out that existing dear money was the result of efforts made to protect the international exchanges, and the only factor which could operate to obviate the steps taken would be an improvement in the international financial position. Whether this has come about it is difficult and perhaps premature for the market to judge, but the success which attended the recent British \$300,000,000 loan in the United States, followed by the feeling that further British loan operations might be carried through without collateral security, seems to indicate that the needed improvement in exchange conditions had taken place to a certain extent, but time alone will show whether the market's conjectures are correct or justified.

Thursday's weekly statement of the Bank of England made a good showing in favor of the market, £1,436,000 came off public deposits and other deposits increased £4,461,000. The reserve, however, is £238,000 lower, through an expansion of the note circulation, but the bullion stock is £300,000 to the good. The ratio of reserve is lower at 22.41 per cent. The treasury's weekly statement of revenue and expenditure for the week ending Oct. 28 includes about £30,000,000 of adjustments which have been made to cover certain arrears not previously brought into account. It is a satisfactory action and very largely removes what was before a seeming discrepancy between the published figures of expenditure and the sum given out by the Premier in the Commons on Oct. 11. The ordinary revenue for the week totaled £17,714,000, which includes £9,800,000 from Suez Canal shares and miscellaneous items and slightly more than £3,000,000 from excess profits duty. The sale of the 6 per cent exchequer bonds provided £14,231,000 and new treasury bills only produced £2,828,000. War expenditure and war savings certificates were taken to the value of £2,122,000, and after allowing for the various adjustments, the cash balances received an addition of £3,576,000.

The silver market has undergone a recovery since its depression of a week ago. The American offerings have

A Seasoned Public  
Utility InvestmentFIRST PREFERRED 6%  
CUMULATIVE STOCKof the  
United Light &  
Railways Company

This stock has paid regular dividends since the incorporation of the Company in 1910 and always earned these about twice over.

The increase in the Company's size, the important improvements and extensions to its properties, and the diversified service and territory must eventually be reflected in the market for this issue.

Yielding almost 8% at present prices, we consider this stock an attractive purchase.

Booklet and earnings upon request.

Lamarche & Coady  
14 Wall Street New York

SAN ANTONIO GAS &  
ELECTRIC CO.

First Mgt. 5s, 1949

Subsidiary of American Light & Traction Co., the common stock of which sells at over \$375 per share.

Net earnings over seven times the interest charges of this closed first mortgage issue. Gross earnings of the property exceed the bonded debt.

To yield over 5%

BODELL & CO.

35 Congress St. BOSTON  
PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

been less heavy, and inquiries stronger. The price for the metal finished strong at 33 1/2 d. per ounce, being a rise of 1/4 d. for the week.

On the Royal Exchange most of the foreign exchange quotations have moved in favor of London. The chief exception is Spain, the Madrid rate finishing at 23.35 1/2, or five points lower on balance for the week. Italy has moved very strongly against Rome to 31.98. Holland is a trifle higher at 11.63 1/2 and Petrograd is 2 1/2 roubles up at 156 1/2. The Scandinavian rate has improved to 16.76 1/2.

Business on the stock exchange has continued in its usual restricted fashion. The week's feature has been the strength of the 4 1/2 per cent British war loan and the new French issue. The former has recovered to the extent of a considerable portion of the dividend and finished the week at about 95; the ex-dividend quotation was just over 94. The French loan has been dealt in at about the premium mark. The mining share market has been quiet, but the rubber share section of the "House" has been more cheerful, due to reaction following a rather prevalent marking down in the previous week as an effect of the excess profits tax, holders having apparently concluded that the excess profits tax had already been well discounted. The rise in the commodity price has also cheered the share market.

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	920	930
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	110
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115
Ohio Oil	358	362
South Penn Oil	487	493
Standard Oil, California	381	385
Standard Oil, New York	268	272
Illinois Pipe	219	215

CHEAP MONEY  
FOR FARMERS

WINNIPEG, Man.—Cheap money for farmers has become such a need that the Manitoba Government has worked out a plan intended to supply \$50,000,000 in sums of \$500 to \$10,000 at 5 per cent on mortgages of one to 40 years. The sum contemplated for early stages of the scheme is placed at \$10,000,000.

The mistakes made by Saskatchewan, which adopted the French system, will be avoided. Administration will be conducted by a bipartisan board. At inception the Government will provide \$100,000 in stock and has arranged to borrow \$1,000,000 on provincial debentures in New York for financing the plan, and will begin at once to lend on mortgages. When the board has lent \$1,000,000 it will begin sale of 5 per cent bonds in sums of \$100 and multiples of \$100. These will be offered for sale chiefly in the province and later to brokers and bankers in Toronto, Montreal and New York.

## NEW ORLEANS &amp; TEXAS PACIFIC

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road reports for year ended June 30 these changes in earnings:

	1916	Increase
Gross	\$11,060,440	\$1,535,188
Net	3,611,147	1,003,056
Surplus after charges	1,250,282	784,619
Pfd div	122,670	
Balance	1,127,662	784,619
Total surplus	7,232,722	815,425
Com divs	328,300	
Adj cred	234,788	278,120
P & loss surplus	6,610,039	508,979

Equal to 37.71 per cent on \$2,990,000 common stock, compared with 11.47 per cent on same stocks previous year.

BIG BEET SUGAR  
OUTPUT FIGURES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Preliminary returns from practically all operating beet sugar factories in the United States indicate a production of 918,800 short tons of sugar during the current campaign. The area harvested amounted to 650,000 acres, and the beets, 6,671,000 short tons. This is the largest acreage and tonnage of beets ever harvested in the United States, and the sugar production exceeds the highest preceding crop, that of 1915, by more than 44,600 tons. During the past five years the United States has consumed about 4,000,000 tons of sugar annually.

BOSTON WOOL  
MEN ELECT

Boston Wool Trade Association held its fifth annual meeting Tuesday at its headquarters, 246 Summer street. The following named officers were elected: President, William E. Jones; vice-president, Abraham Koshland; secretary and treasurer, F. Nathaniel Perkins; executive committee, Samuel G. Adams, William R. Cordingley, Ludwig Elsemann, Arthur E. Gill, Charles W. Ryder; arbitration committee, Louis Baer, Carl K. Bacon, Lewis Balch, John Wilcock, Walter P. Wright.

## COAST LINE'S SURPLUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Atlantic Coast Line road's annual report shows surplus after charges \$7,555,536, an increase of \$3,254,700, equal to 11.31 per cent earned on \$68,558,000 stock, after allowing for 5 per cent on preferred, compared with 6.26 per cent earned on the same stock in previous year.

OWNERSHIP OF  
WRITING PAPER  
COMPANY'S SHARES

There have been recent important changes in the ownership of American Writing Paper Company shares. This is the not unnatural outcome of the skyrocketing in the preferred stock which has led to an advance in price that discounts the most favorable possibilities that the company can expect to realize for five years. Until this year the largest single factor in American Writing Paper's \$12,500,000 preferred stock was the First National Bank of New York group of financiers. If they did not own an actual majority they at least had the dominant block of shares. It can be said that this First National investment in the American Writing Paper Company has been sold presumably to many speculators.

The thing which militates against American Writing Paper's earnings in the present paper situation such as is being reaped by other companies in other grades of paper is that Writing Paper does not control its raw materials. It must buy them and advances in raw materials have fully kept pace with advances in selling prices for writing papers.

## PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Seat on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange has been sold at \$3800, highest price recorded for the year, and \$600 above the price paid for a seat sold two weeks ago.

## FLOUR PRICE LOWER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Flour price declined 20 cents for family brands to \$10.10 a barrel. This is the first decline since September, when price was \$8.90.

\$5,000,000

## REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Six Per Cent. Three-Year Secured  
Gold Loan Treasury Notes of 1916

Dated November 1, 1916. Due November 1, 1919

Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1st and November 1st), payable in United States gold at Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Illinois, or at Central Trust Company of New York. Coupon notes of \$1,000 denomination, registerable as to principal

Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Republic on 30 days' published notice as follows:

During the first year at a premium of 1%  
and any time thereafter at a premium of 1/2%

This loan is a direct obligation of the Republic of China and is secured, in respect to both principal and interest, by a first charge upon the entire revenues derived and to be derived by the Chinese Government, from the Chinese Tobacco and Wine Public Sales Tax, with the declaration by the Chinese Government that said tax will net it, during the year 1916, \$11,680,000 (Chinese currency), or the equivalent of about \$5,840,000 gold, and that during each of the years that all or any part of this loan, principal or interest, is unpaid, said tax will amount to a sum equivalent to at least \$5,000,000 gold.

The Chinese Government declares that said loan is needed by the Chinese Government for industrial purposes, including the internal development of China, the strengthening of the reserves of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications (both of which are official banks), and other similar purposes.

The subject matter of this loan has been submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and is referred to by him in a letter dated November 16, 1916, as follows:

"I have read the contract between yourselves and the Republic of China with reference to a loan of five million dollars for a period of three years, and I have to say, in reply to your oral request for a statement of the policy of this Department respecting such loans, that the Department of State is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from the citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the Department now, as in the past, to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens."

The Government of China states the population of China is about 400,000,000 and its total external and internal debt, as of December 31, 1915, but including this loan, amounts approximately to the equivalent of \$680,000,000 gold, or a debt equal to \$1.70 per capita. The Government states that throughout the history of China, including the Empire, there has never been a default in the payment of interest or principal of any part of the national debt.

All legal matters in connection with this loan, including the contract with the Republic and the form of the notes, have been approved by Messrs. Mayer, Meyer, Austrian & Platt, of Chicago.

Price—97 1/2 and interest to yield about 6.90%

This offering is made subject to confirmation and change in price.

## Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank

Chicago New York and Philadelphia

Incorporated

Subscriptions also received by

## Chandler, Wilbor & Co., Inc.

185 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FOUR COLLEGES ARE CANDIDATES FOR BIG TITLE

Purdue, Iowa State, Ohio State and Wisconsin Most Likely Prospects to Capture Western Cross-Country Honors

### WESTERN CONFERENCE CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM CHAMPIONS

Year	College	Points	Year	College	Points
1904-1905	Nebraska	24	1910	Wisconsin	33
1906-1907	Chicago	49	1911	Ames	32
1908-1909	Nebraska	26	1912	Wisconsin	61
1910-1911	Nebraska	28	1913	Wisconsin	72
1912-1913	Nebraska	41	1914	Minnesota	45
1914-1915	Nebraska	40	1915	Wisconsin	38

### INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	College	Time
1904-1905	James Havens	Neb.	22m. 25s.
1906-1907	J. D. Lightbody	Chicago	25m. 17s.
1908-1909	W. M. Bertles	Wis.	28m. 40s.
1910-1911	Phillip Comstock	Chi.	28m. 12s.
1912-1913	Fred Tydemann	Min.	27m. 38s.
1914-1915	E. J. Dohmen	Wis.	26m. 21s.
1916-1917	C. R. Cleveland	Wis.	24m. 43 1/2 s.
1918-1919	A. A. White	Wis.	27m. 29s.
1920-1921	F. O. Watson	Min.	26m. 44 1/2 s.
1922-1923	F. O. Watson	Min.	26m. 25s.
1924-1925	F. O. Watson	Min.	26m. 14s.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

**LAFAYETTE, Ind.**—Never before, perhaps, in the history of the event, has it been so difficult as this year to predict the winner of the Western Conference cross-country run. The run is to be held at Purdue University Nov. 25, and to judge from the results of the various dual meets, Purdue, Iowa State College, Ohio State and Wisconsin will fight it out for first honors with Minnesota as a possibility.

That Purdue has one of the strongest teams that ever represented the institution was shown by the decisive defeat handed to Illinois Nov. 11, when the entire team reported at the tape before the first Illinois man finished. F. F. Campbell led the harriers through the five miles in 27m. 6s. without being pressed; his teammates, Atkins, Capt. W. M. Large, Shippe and Tam crossed the line closely bunched, with a team average of 27m. 16s.

Iowa State College at Ames has a veteran squad which easily defeated Iowa University by a 15 to 40 score. A. E. Hawthorne, Ames, star distance man, winning in 27m. 40s. over one of the poorest courses in the conference. Ames' strength lies in the fact that it regularly runs two teams throughout the season. It took the Missouri Valley cross-country run Saturday from Kansas, 13-38.

Ohio State is exceptionally strong this year, and with four men back from last year, is counting on winning. On Nov. 4 the Buckeyes won the Ohio intercollegiate cross-country run for the third consecutive time, bunched with second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh places, and establishing a new record for the 4 1/2-mile course. The following Saturday Ohio State defeated Indiana by a comfortable margin in their annual run. Nevlin and Hine finishing on the heels of Kemper of Indiana, who came in first in 27m. 13-5s. Indiana has but two good men, Kemper and Captain Sellers, and cannot be expected to break very heavily into the scoring column.

Illinois lost the famous A. M. Mason through graduation. This, coupled with the lack of experienced men, leaves Illinois out of the race. Captain Gantz, who finished sixth in the Purdue-Illinois dual meet, is the team's best.

Chicago, ordinarily represented by very weak aggregations, may finish well up this fall. In George Otis '19 and Glen Tenney '19 the Maroons have two promising sophomores, both of whom defeated Sidney Hatch, Marathon runner, in a dual meet with the Mystic A. C. of Chicago, in which the university won. Otis has made the fastest time made by any man this season, setting a mark of 26m. 41s. for the course.

Although F. O. Watson and M. P. Hapacz were lost through graduation, Minnesota came back strong in the annual run with Wisconsin, Wallace of Minnesota pressing Schardt hard for first honors; Wisconsin nosed out a 26 to 23 win, however. Wallace, Captain Griffen and Ballinger are representing the northern school for the third consecutive season, and may be instrumental in placing the Gophers among the leaders.

Wisconsin, 1915 champion, is represented by a new team, only two regulars being in the line-up. After the final try-out Coach White chose the following men to compete at Lafayette: Capt. A. A. Schardt '17, Demmer Golden '18, A. R. Burr '19, W. L. Dayton '19, S. C. Lawson '17, and D. H. Grothers '17. The graduation of G. A. Benish and H. B. Merrill, and the loss of H. O. Felton '17 on account of parental objections, and of Frank O'Donnell '19 through ineligibility, greatly weakened the prospects, but the new men showed up strong, and the team can be counted on to make another bid for the championship.

Northwestern and Kansas do not give much promise of a prominent figure in the conference event. In a four-mile run with the Purple a fortnight ago the Maroons made a clean sweep of the first five places, Glen Tenney coming in first in good time, closely followed by the rest of his team. Kansas was beaten by 20 points by the Iowa State runners last Saturday.

Watson of Minnesota and Mason of Illinois, for three years winners of first and second places, respectively, have graduated, leaving open the fight for individual honors. Men who are conceded a chance for first place on the basis of their performances this fall are Campbell and Atkins of Pur-

due, Kemper of Indiana, Hawthorne of Ames, Otis of Chicago, Wallace of Minnesota and Schardt of the champion Wisconsin team.

## SPRINGFIELD IS AFTER COLLEGE ROWING REGATTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**SPRINGFIELD, Mass.**—As the first step toward getting the big intercollegiate regatta for Springfield, the Convention Bureau of the Springfield Board of Trade took General Passenger Agent A. B. Smith of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad over the tract along the east shore of the Connecticut river to the south of the city this week, so that the railroad official might be in a position to recommend the building of a spur track along which observation trains could be run. The railroad already runs along the east shore, but some distance away from the bank, so that about three miles of track would have to be laid.

The regatta course here is one of the finest in the United States, as records in several national regattas have shown, the water being smooth, the current slight and there being no tide, whereas at Poughkeepsie, where the races usually are run, conditions are such that it is impossible to run the regatta on a positive schedule. If the railroad decides to build the track the Convention Bureau is almost sure that the colleges will vote to come to Springfield. Syracuse and several other colleges interested in rowing are understood to have signified their preference for Springfield if a spur track is provided.

## BROWN PREPARES FOR GAME WITH COLGATE ELEVEN

**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**—Brown began to prepare Tuesday for its final game of the season with Colgate on Thanksgiving Day. Every man who played in the Harvard game reported for practice and all were in first-class condition. In addition, Conroy, one of the team's best halfbacks, who has been out for several weeks, showed up and got into the practice. It is expected he will play a part of the Colgate game.

The entire squad, with the exception of Brace, can now be sent into the game. The practice was light, and consisted mostly of signal drill and allowing the varsity players to become familiar with Colgate plays which were run off by the second string men. Coach E. N. Robinson put the same team that opened the game with Harvard on as the varsity and made substitutions with men who filled in against Harvard.

Coach Sprackling worked with the varsity backs and Coaches Whitmore and Hahn directed the playing of the seconds. Brown players realize they have a hard game ahead with Colgate, and the squad will be given hard work until the game. It is expected there will be a scrimmage on Friday and another on Tuesday, with the customary practice in between.

## HARD PRACTICE FOR TUFTS SQUAD

**MEDFORD, Mass.**—The Tufts varsity players and first-string substitutes were given a strenuous workout in defense formations against Syracuse plays Tuesday. Coach C. E. Whelan kept the squad practically all the afternoon's practice breaking up Syracuse plays which a scrub eleven used in attack.

Drumrey started at quarterback in the scrimmage, but was soon replaced by Bratt. Jeffery was tried out at quarterback, as he is a valuable man at throwing forward passes. Tufts will receive a great deal of drilling in this department of the game during this week from Coach Whelan, as the Brown and Blue eleven has not shown up to usual form in the passing game this season.

## MAGINNES NAMED LEHIGH CAPTAIN

**SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.**—W. D. Maginnes of Boston, a former Phillips Exeter player, was unanimously elected captain of Lehigh University's football team Tuesday. Maginnes is a fullback, rather light in weight, but having great driving power. He is also a brilliant player, and in several of the games this year that were close the turning point came invariably following Maginnes' entrance into the contest. Lehigh has been without a captain all year.

Six hundred enthusiastic students were permitted to view for a brief period the football practice Tuesday. Energy displayed by scrubs and varsity alike was decidedly evident.

## NEW PARK FOR N. Y. AMERICANS

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—President B. B. Johnson of the American league left Tuesday night for French Lick, where he will confer with H. T. Houston and J. Ruppert, owners of the New York Americans, about a new park for the club. The action means that in the future there will be no doubling up between the American and National leagues and that the New York Americans will have a permanent park of their own in Gotham.

It is not believed that the new grounds will be ready for next season, but a park will be opened in the spring of 1918.

## DATES GIVEN OUT FOR COLUMBIA BASKETBALL MEN

Strenuous Season Faces Team—Medals Given to Three Members of Cross-Country Team

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—With 14 games on the schedule the Columbia University basketball team will have a strenuous season this winter. Four of the court contests will be with teams outside of the Intercollegiate Basketball League.

Practice at the Morningside gymnasium has been under way for four weeks, but Coach C. J. Merner, who this fall succeeded H. A. Fisher, has been able to cast only tentative teams because of the absence of Captain Wilber and Healy, two veterans, who have been playing football. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 8—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Columbia; 15—St. John's College, at Columbia.

Jan. 6—C. C. N. Y., at City College gymnasium; 9—Cornell, at Ithaca; 10—Union, at Schenectady; 12—Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 19—Yale, at Columbia.

Feb. 10—Dartmouth, at Hanover; 12—Dartmouth, at Columbia; 16—Cornell, at Columbia; 24—Princeton, at Columbia; 27—Yale, at New Haven.

March 7—Pennsylvania, at Columbia; 8—Princeton, at Princeton.

As the result of final elimination trials this week over the Riverside Drive and Van Cortlandt Park courses, three members of the Columbia cross-country squad have received Athletic Association medals and 10 men have been selected to represent Columbia in the intercollegiate at New Haven Saturday. The order of finish in the trials was as follows: 1, H. G. Larson; 2, Capt. H. W. Look; 3, P. T. Ward; 4, T. E. McCracken; 5, J. P. Knox; 6, M. Moss; 7, A. L. Huelsenbeck; 8, R. L. Hunt; 9, C. N. Sarlin; 10, J. Turner. Larson, Captain Look and Ward were the medal winners.

## M. G. A. SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

It is expected that there will be a full attendance at the meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Golf Association when it convenes at the Exchange Club, Boston, this afternoon. This meeting is a special one called by H. L. Ayer, president of the association.

While a number of important questions relating to golf will be considered at the meeting the chief topic of discussion will be regarding the amateur standing of Francis Olmsted, J. H. Sullivan Jr., and Paul Tewksbury. These golfers are all members of the Woodland Golf Club.

It will be recalled that the United States Golf Association ruled last spring that according to the new rules of that organization these players were not eligible to compete in amateur tournaments. The Woodland Golf Club has taken exceptions to this ruling and is determined to push the question to the limit.

## NO CHANGE FOR LEAGUE MEETING

**CHICAGO, Ill.**—Reports that the annual meeting of the American league would be held in New York instead of Chicago, Dec. 12, because of the meeting of the National league in the eastern city on the same day, were set at rest Tuesday by an announcement by President B. B. Johnson.

"There has been no change in our plans," he said. "The meeting will be held in Chicago."

## SECRET PRACTICE GIVEN PENN SQUAD

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**—Not wishing to allow the Cornell team to get a line on his new plays, Coach R. C. Polwell of the Pennsylvania eleven had the gates of Franklin Field barred Tuesday afternoon for the second time this season. Then, with the assistance of Coaches Whelan and Dickson, Coach Polwell had the varsity eleven try out three new plays which will probably be used against the West Virginia Wesleyan eleven here Saturday as well as against Cornell Thanksgiving Day.

## AMERICAN TEAM RETURNS TO N. Y.

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Members of the American athletic team, who competed recently in the international track and field contests held in Stockholm, Sweden, returned here Monday night on board the steamship Stockholm. They were J. E. Meredith, G. Loomis, Robert Simpson, F. S. Murray and A. E. Ward.

Dr. Enoch Thulin, a Swedish aviator; Dr. Joshua Mijers, a Swedish explorer; and Tyra Kleen and Holmer Mazolle, artists, also were among the arrivals.

## TWO IMPORTANT CHANGES IN ASSOCIATION TABLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**LONDON, England.**—The association football matches of Oct. 23 produced two important changes in the league tables. West Ham United in the London Combination suffered their first defeat and had to yield the first place in the table to Chelsea, who have a superior goal average, and it may be noted, a match in hand. The other change occurred in the Lancashire section of the league, where Burnley were also beaten for the first time and gave way to Liverpool. In the Midland section of the league, and also in the Scottish league, the two leading clubs met, but in each case a draw was the result. The list of clubs that have now reached the end of October without being defeated in their respective leagues is now confined to Chelsea, Liverpool, Leeds City, Glasgow Celtic and Glasgow Rangers.

In the London combination Southampton were the means of spoiling the West Ham record. Playing at home they scored five minutes from the kick-off and added another before the interval. Quinn scored another after the resumption and the former leader, who took the field, it must be admitted, though some of their best players, were beaten by 3 goals to 0. Chelsea had by no means an easy task in entertaining Watford. F. Morris, the visiting center, was always a source of danger to the Chelsea goal, and the home team only won by a small margin of 3 goals to 2 after a keen struggle. Woolwich Arsenal played fast football against their visitors from Millwall and won by the only goal scored. Queen's Park Rangers showed wonderful improvement against Tottenham Hotspurs. The latter had the assistance of F. Walden, the outside right, and this player quickly put his side two goals ahead. Queen's Park kept at it, however, and finally won by 5 goals to 4. Portsmouth, the newcomers to the league, were the visitors at Luton. A strenuous game resulted in a division of the spoils, the final score being two goals each. Brentford assisted by a large military element secured a decisive victory over Clapton Orient by 3 goals to 0, and the program was completed with the defeat of Fulham at the hands of the Crystal Palace team, by 1 to 0. Results of combination up to Oct. 23:

	Pld	W	Drn	L	Pts	F	A	Goals
Chelsea	9	8	1	0	17	28	8	3
W Ham United	10	8	1	1	17	29	12	3
Millwall	10	6	1	3	13	21	13	3
Southampton	9	4	3	2	11	20	15	3
Luton Town	9	5	1	3	11	23	18	3
Fulham	9	5	0	4	10	28	11	3
Crystal Palace	9	4	1	4	9	17	16	3
Tottenham	9	3	2	4	8	13	3	3
Portsmouth	9	6	6	0	12	29	4	3
The Arsenal	9	2	3	4	7	12	3	3
Brentford	9	2	2	5	6	8	18	3
Clapton Orient	10	1	4	5	6	10	22	3
Queen's Park	9	2	2	5	8	18	18	3
Portsmouth	9	1	1	7	3	11	32	3

The attraction of the Midland section of the league was the game between Leeds City and Birmingham. The leaders and runners-up of the competition. The play gave no better indication of the relative merits of either side than did the score, but a good game ended in a draw of one goal each. Three other matches were drawn. By the same score of one goal each, Sheffield Wednesday proved themselves to be as good as their opponents' on the Bradford City ground, and Lincoln City, although at the bottom of the league chart, did extremely well on the Leicester Fosse inclosure by effecting a draw. Notts County entertained Rotherham with a weak team and only shared the points, the final score being two all. Ten goals were scored at Barnsley when Hull were the visitors, but the latter were obliged to undertake the journey with a short team and lost by 8 goals to 2. Their colleagues at Grimsby won by 2 goals to 1 at home against Huddersfield, this being the first victory this season and a by no means mean performance. Some curious play was seen at Chesterfield. This team was opposed by Notts Forest and was beaten by 3 goals to 0, all the goals being scored by the Chesterfield defenders putting the ball through their own goal. The remaining match in this section took place at Sheffield, the United team winning by 2 goals to 1 against Bradford.

The end of the month's play, as already mentioned, brought a change of leadership in the Lancashire section of the league. This was partly due to the defeat of Burnley at Southport by 3 goals to 0. Caulfield was the main factor in the Southport attack and scored a couple of goals at the beginning of the match, which practically settled the issue. Burnley are now in the third position of the table, since the Blackburn Rovers won their match with Preston North End by 3 to 2. Blackburn are practically on level terms with Liverpool, who in a game productive of many goals secured the verdict at Burnley by 4 to 3. A personal triumph for Tomkirk place J. Smith, the international inside left of the Bolton Wanderers, enabled his side to walk over the Rochdale team by 6 goals to 0. Smith scored four goals himself and kept his forwards so well together on a heavy ground that the Rochdale defense was seemingly helpless against their attackers. Manchester United were quite ineffective at Stoke and lost by 3 clear goals. Their fellow-townsmen, the City, were at home to Oldham Athletic and won by the odd goal in three. Stockport were quite superior to their opponents at Blackpool and J. Barnett, the inside

left, scored the two goals which won the match for the visitors. A scrambling game at Everton resulted in a 3 to 1 defeat for Burnley Port Vale. Results of the league up to date:

	Pld	W	Drn	L	Pts	F	A	Goals
Leeds City	9	7	2	0	16	29	7	7
Birmingham	9	7	1	1	15	25	14	7
Sheffield Utd.	9	5	2	2	12	22	14	7
Chesterfield	9	5	1	3	11	16	11	7
Barnsley	9	3	4	2	10	21	12	7
Bradford City	9	3	3	3	9	19	12	7
Huddersfield T.	9	4	1	4	9	12	12	7
Notts County	9	3	3	3	9	19	21	7
Leicester F.C.	9	2	6	1	8	13	16	7
Nottm Forest	9	4	0	5	8	16	16	7
Rotherham C.	9	2	4	3	8	12	16	7
Sheffield W.	9	2	3	4	7	12	18	7
Bradford City	9	3	3	3	9	19	12	7
Hull City	9	2	2	5	6	12	21	7
Grimsby Town	9	1	2	6	5	11	26	7
Lincoln City	9	1	1	7	3	11	26	7

**HUNTER LEADS AT PINEHURST**  
**PINEHURST, N. C.**—Robert Hunter of the Weeburn Club, Norton, Conn., was medalist in the qualifying round of the twelfth annual autumn golf tournament here Tuesday, his score being 83. Franklin Gates of Broad Acres was second with 84. Sixty-one players were entered.

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(A few doors from Old South Church)

## HARVARD ENDS FOOTBALL WORK AT THE STADIUM

Crimson Varsity Eleven Will Have Final Practice of the Year This Afternoon

Harvard's varsity football team will have its last home practice of 1916 this afternoon, when Head Coach Houghton puts the men through a light scrimmage workout and a signal drill. It is not expected that the work will be of a very severe nature. Part of the practice will be in the open and the undergraduates plan to march to the field headed by the Harvard regiment band and cheer the team.

The coaches gave the men a long, hard workout in the Stadium Tuesday. The practice was without a letup and culminated in a 10-minute scrimmage against the second team. Team A was unable to score on the scrubs, although it held the ball the greater part of the time, but the seconds who were using Yale plays were likewise unable to cross the varsity's goal line. Both teams battled up and down the field for 10 minutes, each trying its best assortment of plays, but neither could break through the other's defense.

Caner was still at tackle on Team A and apparently is to be kept there. He played a good game in the short scrimmage the team was given and should fit well with Captain Darnum and Harte as a powerful combination on the left side of the line. Phinney substitute ends for the greater part of the season, were sent in for Harte and Coolidge toward the end of the practice. Though not as fast as the regular ends, they are strong defensive players and measure up to Yale game standards. Minot '17 was substituted for Horween and also showed up well. He is a fast man and though not as elusive as Casey, is capable of making considerable gains. He was getting off his punts well and if they are not as long as Horween's they compare favorably with the best kicks of most college punters.

The first lot of players consisting of the backs and ends will leave for New Haven on the 10 o'clock train tomorrow morning, to be followed on the next day by the rest of the squad. The men will spend both tomorrow and Friday nights at New London, practicing in that city on Friday and going back to New Haven on Saturday morning.

The final mass meeting before the Yale game will be held in the living room of the Union this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Head Coach Houghton and Capt. H. H. Darnum '17 will speak and the entire team will be present.

## STEVENS ELECTS MARSHALL

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Stevens Institute's Athletic Association has ratified the election of William J. T. Marshall of Brooklyn as captain of the Stevens football eleven for the season of 1917. Marshall is a junior and has played on the varsity for the past three years. He played in the backfield for the past two seasons. In his freshman year he played at end.

In the Belfast League, Glenora still keep their unbeaten record, their latest victory being obtained on Saturday against the amateur Cliftonville team. The score was 2 to 0, Ferritt converting a penalty kick and Boyd goaling just before the end of the game. Glenavon were quite outclassed on the Linfield ground and suffered their heaviest defeat of the season by 5 goals to 0. Belfast United and the Distillery made a draw of 1 to 1. Under the auspices of the Leinster League, a keen match was played between Shelbourne and the Bohemians. Each side scored once, though in neither case was there any brilliant feature to record. Foley gave Shelbourne the lead early in the game, but toward the close Cavanagh brought the Bohemians on level terms. Shandville were unexpectedly beaten at home by Frankfort. They finished the game with nine men, instead of 11 and lost by the only goal scored.

**BULLDOG**  
The "Bulldog" \$5

## Holiday Cheer—for TWO

BLESSINGS, they say, come home to roost—so the thoughtful person who gives him a Gillette this Holiday should have plenteous good wishes coming back.

Holiday Gillettes now in the stores \$5 to \$50

About the nicest "little gift" for the Gillette User is a packet of Blades—50c. or \$1

NO STROPPING NO HONING

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY, BOSTON



## UNDUE EXPANSION CHIEF DANGER IN INFLUX OF GOLD

Federal Reserve Board and Council Advise Adherence to Policy of Conservatism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Advisory Council, at its regular quarterly meeting Tuesday with the Federal Reserve Board, went carefully over the situation created by the great influx of gold into the United States, which continues without sign of abatement. It is the agreement of council and board that no dangers exist in this continued importation of gold, but that it is taken of the advisability of guarding against undue expansion by "a general adherence to a policy of prudence and conservatism," as "the surest means of maintaining our present prosperous conditions."

It was also agreed at the conference to recommend to Congress that the last steps specified in the Federal Reserve Act should go into effect early in 1917, instead of in November, 1917, as the act specifies, thus making an earlier date when balances of banks with reserve agents shall cease to be classified as reserves.

## BROOKLINE CIVIC SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Paintings belonging to Mrs. John M. Longyear will be shown in the Brookline Public Library, today and tomorrow, and possibly for a longer period, under the auspices of the Brookline Civic Society. The exhibition was arranged in connection with the annual meeting of the society, which was held in the library yesterday.

The report for the town improvement committee of the society was made by Prescott Hall, who said that the committee had recommended the purchase of a strip of land on either side of Washington Street, between the Riverway and Brookline and Walter Avenues, and the acquisition by the town of the building at the junction of Washington and Boylston Streets for the purpose of improving Village Square and vicinity. Recommendations for changes in the Brookline building laws are also being considered.

The work of Brookline's first policewoman was highly commended by the social service committee, which reported that the period of the first appointee's engagement had been extended from three to five months. "We are certain that if only time is given to prove her worth, Brookline will be glad to secure Miss Parker's services as a permanent member of our police force," reports the committee.

"Many people ask why we have a policewoman in Brookline. We answer because the court in the person of Judge Perkins and Harold Haskell, probation officer, urged her appointment. Judge Perkins and Mr. Haskell have worked to secure such a helper because they have felt the great and pressing need of a woman agent, one who would have behind her the authority of the court."

## LEILA HOLTERHOFF IN RECITAL OF SONG

Leila Holterhoff, soprano, in song recital, Steinert Hall, afternoon of Nov. 21, Mary Wells Capwell at the piano. Her program: "Willst du dein Herz mir schenken," Bach; "Das Veilchen," Mozart; "O del mio dolce ardor," Gluck; "Tu fai la superba," Puccini; "Der Tod," "An ein Veilchen," "Des Liebsten Schwur," "Gehelmlin," "Das Mädchen," Brahms; "Le Canari," "Berceuse," "Mon pays," Tschakovsky; "La Nuit," Gretschko; "Shepherd Thy Demosior," Brown; "Orpheus With His Lute," Maney; "A Little Song of Piccadilly," Cyril Scott; "Soleil Tryats," "Sunny Bonny," Henschel; "That's the World in June," Strauss.

Miss Holterhoff's voice was greatly helped by the acoustics of the hall in which she sang. Besides that, the audience was of good size and most friendly. All conditions were favorable at her first Boston recital, and it may be assumed that she gave of her best. Certainly she afforded much pleasure, and this was not only because of the beauty of her voice, but also because of the clarity of her enunciation.

It might be questioned whether she does well in limiting her voice by calling it a coloratura soprano. It is, in fact, warmer than the tone we are wont to associate with this designation and she gives evidence of deeper interpretative ability than merely a singer of coloratura passages requires. Breadth and control were admirably displayed in the beautiful Gluck air, "O del mio dolce ardor," which she sang better than any other of the numbers on the program. Development along the line of interpretation will come with time; the instrument she has to work with is a beautiful one.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS RECRUIT

Delegates to the National Anti-Suffrage Convention, to be held in Washington on Dec. 7 and 8, are being recruited by the anti-suffragists of Boston and vicinity. Mrs. Edwin Ford of Chestnut Hill, convention manager for Massachusetts, says that reservations for one special car have been taken and a portion of a second car also is reserved for delegates.

BALTIMORE HONORS MR. SCHWAB  
BALTIMORE, Md.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board of directors of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was the guest of honor of Baltimore Tuesday night at an elaborate dinner. He stated that the construction program of the Bethlehem company involves the expenditure of \$100,000,000.

## REAL ESTATE

All the papers have gone to record in the purchase by Hannah Greenwood from William Roberts estate and others, deed coming through Thomas M. Smith, of a three-story brick dwelling and 1077 square feet of land situated at 27 Newcomb Street, South End, valued by the assessors at \$2000, including \$800 on the land.

Hannah Greenwood also bought another three-story brick dwelling from the same grantors, situated at 50 Newcomb Street, standing on 819 square feet of land, all taxed on \$2900, with \$1700 of the amount on the land.

Final papers have gone to record from Oscar E. Pease to Aubrey G. Gibson, transferring title to the three-story and basement brick house situated 66 Emerald Street, South End. This estate carries a total assessment of \$4000 divided between the improvements and 976 square feet of land.

## DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALE

Annie M. Dolan has sold her three-family house at 3 Trent Street, Dorchester with about 2120 square feet of land all assessed for \$4700. The land is valued at \$500. Mary E. Brady was the buyer. Sold through the office of George W. Jenkins.

Albert C. Haley also purchased a home property at 36 Richfield Street, consisting of a frame house and lot of land containing 2975 square feet. The total assessment is \$3300, including \$500 on the lot. John Nelson conveyed title.

## ROXBURY TRANSACTIONS

Among the number of Roxbury sales going to record today the following are reported: A frame dwelling and 3150 square feet of land at 69 Walnut Avenue, corner Hester Park, assessed in the name of Edward W. Raymond for \$5000, of which \$1900 applies to the land. This parcel was purchased by George H. Hawley and wife.

Another estate, owned by Isaac Sacks at 140 Ruggles Street, was purchased by Samuel Shuman. It consists of 4422 square feet of land assessed for \$2400, on which stands a frame shed valued at \$100 more.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Brighton Ave., 1-3-5-7, Ward 25; Samuel Altman, Jas. E. McLaughlin; brick stores, etc.  
Station St., 18-20, Ward 14; Thompson, Crocker Shoe Co.; brick storage.  
S. Selden St., 197, Ward 27; Cora B. Hutchins, C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick garage.  
Bowdoin St., 38-39, Ward 17; Hyman Cohen, J. Swartz; brick stores. Moody St., 88, Ward 24; Mary T. Krumin, J. H. Crannan; frame dwelling.  
Poplar St., 250, also 242-246, Ward 22; Freider Sandberg, Allen, Tuck Co.; frame dwelling.  
Sudan St., 18, Ward 11; Clifford M. Mowatt, James Stearns; frame dwelling.  
Mora St., 49-57, Ward 21; C. C. Ryder, James Beckwith; frame dwelling.  
Faneuil St., 281, Ward 26; Annie A. Ellis, Stebbins & Walker; frame dwelling.  
Schiller Rd., 33, Ward 23; S. H. Dorris; frame dwelling.

## NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued Wednesday:

Comdr. A. C. Kavanaugh, det. command coast torpedo force, Pacific fleet, to command Maryland. Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Enoch, to command Caesar. Lieut. H. G. Fuller, det. Salem, to Rhode Island. Lieut. T. Withers, Jr., to Maine. Lieut. R. W. Kessler, det. Salem, to command Chicago.

Lieut. W. L. Beck, det. naval magazine, Ft. Mifflin, to aid on staff command reserve force Atlantic fleet. Lieut. W. M. Corry, det. naval aeronautic station, Pensacola, to Washington. Lieut. G. L. Oswald, det. navy recruiting station, Brooklyn, to navy recruiting station, Jackson.

## Movement of Vessels

Arrived—Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, at Honolulu; Foote, at Charleston; Glacier, at San Diego; Pennsylvania, Texas, at southern drill grounds; Nanshan, at Corinto.  
Sailed—Amman, Newport to sea; Arizona, Hampton Roads to Newport; Baltimore, Dubuque, southern drill grounds to New York; Brooklyn, Shanghai on cruise; Patapasco, Newport to sea; Jupiter, Norfolk to Sella Point; Orion, Nagasaki to Olongapo; Reid, Boston to sea; Vermont, Phila to Charleston; Warrington, Henley, Newport to sea.

The Barney was placed out of commission at Philadelphia, Nov. 21. The Lawrence was placed in commission in reserve Nov. 18, at the navy yard, Mare Island.

## PLAN OF THE NEW HAVEN IS OPPOSED

In executive committee last night the Boston City Council heard the petition of the New Haven, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to discontinue as a public thoroughfare a portion of West First Street in South Boston to enable the railroad to add two tracks to the two it now uses as an approach to the freight yard.

Many citizens from South Boston appeared before the members of the Council to protest against the granting of the petition. Tarrant P. King, head of a South Boston improvement association, was the only citizen to come to the support of the railroad. He advocated the purchase by the city of all the land near the proposed development, saying that it would be needed some day for commercial purposes. The South Boston Citizens Association, the South Boston Board of Trade, John J. Toomey, Representatives William J. Foley, William M. Cronin and Daniel L. Casey, as well as several others who spoke and 65 who gave their names, were recorded as opposing the petition.

## LUMBER RATES TOPIC AT FEDERAL BOARD HEARING

Interstate Commerce Commission Attorney Hears Representatives of Dealers

Lumber dealers from many parts of New England and New York gathered in the Federal Building in Boston today at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on the rate schedules for the transportation of lumber by rail from Maine to points in other New England states and Eastern New York.

The hearing was before Examining Attorney Wilbur LaRoe of the commission, who has been in Boston for several days on minor rate matters in New England in need of adjudication.

The petition for an investigation of the lumber rate schedules was filed last summer by the National Association of Wholesale Lumber Dealers, and other smaller lumber organizations. As the result of the petition the commission suspended the new schedules from July 27 to Nov. 29, and it was the expectation of the commission that the matter would be settled in time to enable it to approve the new schedules or abrogate them.

The railroads filing the new rate schedules were the Boston & Maine, Maine Central, Bangor & Aroostook, Central Vermont, New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford. Among those present at the hearing were Henry J. Hart of Bangor, general counsel for the Bangor & Aroostook; Charles H. Blatchford of Boston, counsel for the Maine Central; E. C. Ryder of Bangor, counsel for the Canadian Pacific; George H. Nuttall of Boston, representing the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association.

It was explained that the hearing was an effort to bring about uniformity in rates from points in Maine, New Brunswick, and Eastern Quebec to New England points and cities in Eastern New York. It was stated that up to the time of the filing of rates by the railroad companies, including the Canadian & Intercolonial Railroad, about a year ago, lumber rates throughout New England were very inharmonious, varying from 1 cent to 3½ cents per hundred on hauls that were practically the same. It was admitted that the Canadian authorities are cooperating with those in the United States to bring about the readjustment.

George E. Wick of Bangor, general freight agent of the Bangor & Aroostook, was the first witness. His testimony was of a technical nature, consisting mainly of an explanation of numerous sets of figures showing car rates from Van Buren, Sheridan, Houlton and Guilford, Me., to typical points in Southern New England such as Boston, Providence, Springfield and Hartford.

## Lumber Expert Tests

Nine men are at the United States Civil Service station in Boston today taking the examination for trade commissioner to investigate lumber production in Europe and European lumber markets. As this position is considered very important by the Federal Government three examinations, of which the one today is the second, must be passed to qualify. An oral examination was given in Washington on Oct. 23 and 24 and some men were eliminated at that time. Those who pass today's test and show signs of succeeding will have one more oral examination to take at Washington at an appointed time.

The duties of the trade commissioner will be similar to those of the commercial agents and special agents of the United States Department of Commerce in overseas countries. They will consist of investigations of overseas markets and production as bearing on the opportunities for United States producers and manufacturers.

## MAYOR PROPOSES COOPERATIVE STORE

Purchase of staple articles, food, clothing and the like, through a city cooperative store to be operated in conjunction with the Boston Employment Credit Union, is Mayor Curley's plan for the betterment of the 15,000-odd city employees. The Mayor told the members of the credit union that more than \$200,000 a year could have been saved by the employees of the city if they had united to buy their coal and flour in this way last March.

Mayor Curley, in explaining his plan, said yesterday afternoon: "The idea is not complicated. The association could call for annual bids for so many barrels of flour and so many tons of coal, the deliveries to be made as requested and payment to be made as each individual order is submitted. The credit union could lend the money, and it could be paid back in weekly sums by the borrower."

"This cooperative purchasing by city employees would be easy to accomplish, and would be legal. The most that would be required might be an expansion of the charter rights of the City of Boston Employees Credit Union."

"The credit union will pass on my plan next week, and I hope that it may prove of aid in reducing the high cost of living for them."

## ATLANTA UNIVERSITY WORK

At the Old South Church next Sunday evening an address will be given by President Ware of Atlanta University on a half-century of the university's history. His sister, Mrs. Katherine Ware Smith, who has just returned from visiting graduates in Georgia, will tell of their progress; and Butler R. Wilson, the Boston attorney, who is a graduate of the institution, will speak.

## SHIPPING NEWS

A statement from the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., reads: "It is now absolutely necessary that all passports, emergency certificates, or identification papers of passengers traveling from New York to Great Britain be visé at the British Consulate General, South Ferry Building, New York. This applies to aliens and British subjects and includes passports issued by the Foreign Office at London as well as emergency certificates and letters of identification, etc., issued in the United States, Canada or elsewhere. All such documents must be presented for visé in person."

"The British authorities also advise that no alien will be allowed to enter the United Kingdom to seek work. All aliens going to England with employment in view, when presenting their passports for visé, must produce a letter of authority from their employer, local police authority or the Board of Trade."

Ten thousand bags of potatoes are at Prince Edward Island, waiting transportation to Boston for reshipment to Cuba, and the Plant line is expected to bring them as part of its cargo. It is expected to be the last trip of the Halifax this winter, the vessel being offered for sale along with the Evangeline, now tied up at this port. The line is considering abandoning the Boston to Halifax, Charlottetown and Hawkesbury service if the two boats are sold, according to reports in shipping circles.

Coastwise freight transportation between Boston and Maine has increased to such an extent that the Maine Coast Steamship Company are to move into a larger terminal at the old Savannah line berth, Lewis Wharf, on Dec. 1. The present quarters are considered inadequate to handle the volume of business being done. The line is unique in shipping at this port inasmuch as it calls at any port or over this side of Eastport, and will land or pick up cargo at any wharf in Boston agreeable to the shippers.

Groundfish arrivals at South Boston today were: Strs Heroline 40,500 pounds, Wade 75,500, Breaker 42,000; schrs Morning Star 54,200, Sadie M. Nunan 16,700, Myrtle 4600, and Eva Alvina 3200. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$6.50@7, steak cod \$11.50@12.75, market cod \$5.50@6.50, pollock \$4.50@5, large hake \$7, medium hake \$5, and cusk \$5@5.50.

Arrivals at Gloucester today were: Gill netters 125,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, and the schooner W. B. Keen 146,000 pounds salt cod. The steamers Lucia and Bettina are to fit out for gill netting.

Tiefish receipts at New York today included the fares of the schooners Roulette, 16,000 pounds, and Ruth & Margaret, 45,000 pounds, selling at 6 cents per pound.

The following corrections in the South and Central American mail sheet printed Mondays in The Christian Science Monitor are made by the United States Postoffice in Boston: Wednesday, Nov. 22, mail for Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, closes at 9 p. m. at the New York Postoffice and is taken by the steamer Kentuckian. Mail will not be taken by the steamer Pannonia, sailing next Friday.

National Fish Day will be observed throughout the United States next Friday, says the New England Fish Exchange. The exchange says that although practically all foods, such as meat, vegetables, milk and bread, have advanced in price during the last few months, fish prices are only slightly higher. A skillful buyer, it says, can buy fish at about the same price the year round. At the present time, it continues, such a buyer would purchase pollock, hake and cusk to take the place of the higher priced cod and haddock.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals  
Strs Batiscan (Br.), Evans, Louisville, C. B.; Cretain, Page, Philadelphia; Melrose, Frosted, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Schnrs Carrie A. Buckman, Perkins, Bangor; Emily F. Northam, Huntley, Long Cove, Me; Maple Leaf (Br.), Quincy; Mary E. Lynch, Robbins, Stonington, Me; Pemaquid, Moore, Bangor, Me.

Tugs Eureka, Plummer, Newport News; Patience, Chandler, Portland, twg bgs Reading and Harrisburg. Stm lghtr Eureka, Mystic; Herber, docked at Cambridge.

## DEUTSCHLAND IS WELL STARTED ON HER RETURN TRIP

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The German submarine freighter Deutschland left her berth here yesterday afternoon, and from all accounts of her progress obtainable, is well on her way homeward. The slight damage sustained when the freighter collided with and sank one of her conveying tugs last Friday, when she attempted to start on her return trip, had been repaired.

Two tugs accompanied the Deutschland a short distance. After passing the Race safety the freighter headed toward Nantucket Shoals.

When the Deutschland passed Watch Hill, on a line with Montauk Point, she was following a course exactly the reverse of that which she took in reaching this port Nov. 1. She was headed past the north shore of Block Island and toward Point Judith.

## PEOPLE OF MAINE READY TO DEMAND REAL PROHIBITION

Attorney-General Pattangall Says Law Enforcement Depends on Local and Not State Officials

AUGUSTA, Me.—In replying to the appeal of former Supreme Court Justice Lucullus A. Emery that more power be conferred upon the Governor to remove from office sheriffs and county attorneys who fail or refuse to enforce the prohibition law, Attorney-General William R. Pattangall says: "The people are beginning to tire of pretense. They are going to demand enforcement all right. And just as soon as they understand the situation as clearly as Judge Emery will get it, because they will then know how to get it. When they realize that enforcement depends wholly on local officials and the courts, and not on the Governor, they will take care of the local officials and find a way to reach the courts."

Mr. Pattangall continues that his present objection to the exploitation of the powerlessness of the Governor is that "the point is now raised in an evident attempt to excuse Governor-elect Milliken from doing what he has promised to do, and was elected to do, object to an alibi for use in the campaign of 1918 being filed at this time."

"Judge Emery feels strongly that it is desirable to confer on the Governor the power to remove and appoint sheriffs and county attorneys, thus making it possible to secure State-wide enforcement. He is not willing to include judges, even of inferior courts, although it is apparent that certain judges can, have and will assist in nullifying certain laws at certain times. And he does not include mayors, selectmen or assessors, although the law places upon them the burden of enforcing the prohibitory law equally with sheriffs and county attorneys."

## APOLLO CLUB BEGINS FORTY-SIXTH SEASON

Apollo Club of Boston, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, in two hundred thirty-second concert, the first of its forty-sixth season, Jordan Hall, evening of Nov. 21, 1916. Assisting artists, Mrs. Grace Bonney, K. Williams, soprano; Walter Smith, William Hill; trombones, A. P. Ripley, A. F. Smith, Henry Woelber, George W. Stewart; piano, Frank H. Johnson; violin, Edward MacDowell, The program: "Trelawney," Arthur W. Thayer, "The Lamp in the West," Horatio Parker, Apollo Club; "Ah! Love But a Day," "Fairy Lullaby," "Separation," Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Mrs. W. A. Beach, "The Farewell of Hiawatha," Arthur Foote, Apollo Club; baritone solo by Warren A. Brown; "In Piccadilly," George L. Osmond, Apollo Club; "March of the Monks of Bangor," George E. Whiting, Apollo Club, tenor solo by Bruce Hobbs; "Laudate Dominum," Frederick S. Converse, Apollo Club with organ, two trumpets, four trombones; "Slumber Song," J. C. Warren, Apollo Club; "When Within Thine Arms," John H. Denmore, "The Blue Bell," Edward MacDowell, "Wanderer's Night Song," Benjamin Whippley, "Daybreak," Mabel W. Daniels, Mrs. Williams; "Phoebe, Arise," John K. Fennell, Apollo Club, tenor solo by George H. Boynton; "The Maiden and the Butterfly," Margaret Ruthven Lang, "Ecco Jam Noctis," George W. Chadwick, Apollo Club; "America."

A choral organization which is entering on its forty-sixth season, and which has given 231 concerts, may be expected to have learned something about choral singing. The audience which always fills the hall when the Apollo Club sings has come to expect a certain polished surface of tone, and this, because of the long years that stand back of its production, is always forthcoming. May it not be partly the fault of the audience that it does not get more? The mere emission of a beautiful tone is not the be-all and end-all of choral existence. A soloist who does not offer more at a recital than merely a beautiful voice is strongly criticized. Hearers have come to know that interpretation depends on something more than nuance and inflection; there must be behind the song the feeling indicated by the words. So the Apollo Club, having been engaged since 1871 on the acquiring of beautiful tone, should now devote itself to feeling and understanding the words it sings. Likewise its audiences must get in line with the growing appreciation and understanding of music that is sweeping through the United States and thus be able to assimilate better singing when they hear it. The combination of effort cannot but be productive of a new standard for the club's ideals.

All the composers on the program, whether of the club's numbers or of Mrs. Williams' songs, were of Boston. This was not only a graceful tribute, but an educative opportunity as well, for among the names represented are some of the most scholarly writers of music in the country. It is good for a Boston audience to be reminded at times that excellent music is being written within its confines.

Mrs. Williams was warmly applauded for her two groups, and in "Daybreak," by Mabel W. Daniels, gave of her best interpretative ability, as the song demanded.

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## HORSESHOEING ADVANCES

A new scale for horseshoeing in Boston will go into effect on Jan. 1. Four new shoes will cost under the new scale \$2.50, an advance of 50 cents; four rubber shoes will cost \$6, \$2 more than under the old scale. Sharp increase is listed at \$1.50, a 25-cent increase. Bar shoes and rubber pads are to remain at the old price of \$1 each and 25 cents will be charged, as usual, for leathers.

FOR MAYOR OF PORTLAND, ME.  
PORTLAND, Me.—James H. McDonald was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats, and accepted in a short address. Mr. McDonald is chairman of the County Commissioners, completing his second term of six years. He has served in the city government.

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\$8.50@9.30; winter clears, \$8.10@8.90;

Kansas patents in sacks, \$9.10@9.80.

Corn—Spot old No. 2 yellow, \$1.20;

@1.14; new No. 3 yellow, \$1.10@1.13

@1.11; new No. 4 yellow, \$1.09@1.10.

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68½c; No. 2 clipped white, 67½c. No. 3

clipped white, 66c; for shipment, fancy

40 lbs, 68@68½c; fancy 38 lbs, 67

67½c; regular 38 lbs, 66½@67c; regu-

lar 36 lbs, 66@66½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$32.50@33;

winter bran, \$33@33.50; middlings,

\$36.50@37; mixed feed, \$36@36.50;

red dog, \$44; cotton seed meal, \$44@

46; linseed meal, \$46; gluten feed,

\$41.75; hominy feed, \$43.50; stock feed,

\$41; oat hulls, \$22; alfalfa meal,

\$32.50.

Cornmeal and Oatmeal—Granulated

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Hay—Choice, \$22.50@23; No. 1

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"Five or six years ago our little village was one of the most poky, uneventful places you could imagine—especially for women. Except for the weekly sewing society, there was absolutely no common interest among us. Now—but do let me tell you what we are doing now!"

The speaker sat in a corner of one of New York's clubs for business women, where she had been conferring with the demonstrator of some special laundry apparatus.

"We live too far from the nearest town to send our laundry there," she explained. "And the one washwoman in our village had all she could handle. Besides, we do our own work in our little town—washing and all. But we have organized into a betterment club during the last few years, and, as we believe that civic improvement (if our village can swing such a big word as civic) begins, like charity, at home, we began by bettering our domestic conditions. I'm here to look into laundry equipment that doesn't take either gas or electricity, for we have neither, and to arrange a demonstration of it in the schoolhouse."

"It all began with one of our girls, who came home for the summer vacation from the school she had been attending. During that summer it was decided that she should give up the idea of going back the next year, as she was needed at home. She was eager to go on with her studies, and wanted to take correspondence courses during the year in order to keep up with her work, but it even seemed unwise for her to do this."

"One afternoon a few of us were knitting and crocheting together, and frankly admitting that we were in a rut; that our experiences were narrow and uninteresting because we were so far from a city or town, and that things generally were flat, stale and unprofitable. Our young student suddenly said outright:

"See here, she cried; 'why don't we all take the correspondence course and share the expense? Then I would have it and so would all of you.'"

"We were all delighted with the idea, especially when we found that she had chosen a reading course in English literature. By sharing the lessons it brought the individual cost conveniently low. Then the question of the books to be read came up. We did not have the books and had no library. It was a summer boarder who solved this problem."

"You can apply for a traveling library," she said. "I'll attend to that for you. When as large a group as you are make application for books, especially for a special purpose, the great public libraries make provision for it. Make out your list of books and I'll have the traveling library headed your way."

"Well, that was our start. We met all that winter and enthusiastically worked away, adding a second course in domestic economy. That got us started on various other lines. We began systematizing and reducing our housework, and learned some new things to cook. One day we had a friendly argument as to who made the best pickles and jams. We found we all had pretty good success, and some one asked:

"Why not club together and make a large amount, and then try to sell it in the city? We had a great deal more raw material than we could consume, so it was just a question of a little extra work."

"When the next summer came, we began making our supply for sale, but when we got it together we found our glasses were of all sizes and shapes, and the grocers in the cities did not want to take it. It was our traveling library friend, the summer boarder, who again came to our aid."

"I'll send for a domestic economy expert and have her come out for a week-end to visit me," she announced. "She'll tell you how to standardize your output, where to get the best jars, how to label it, and the best way of marketing it." Before the end of the summer, we had formed a village jam headquarters, each of us taking turns in being on hand to receive the jellies, preserves, jams, and pickles as they came in, labeling them, packing and shipping them—for already

we had quite a number of good orders for them. We made and packed cookies, too, and maple sugar, and cheese from our dairies."

"We began to make a little money. The use of the schoolhouse was given us during the summer, and in the winter we met at one of the largest houses. But we had ideas beyond making a little money and the fun of selling our products. We wanted to make our homes and our village more attractive. So last winter we put all our money together and sent to the city for a woman interior decorator we had read about in an interview in the paper. We asked her to come and visit our homes and tell us how we could change them around to get the best and most convenient effect. We did not wish to buy much new furniture, but we did not know what to discard and how to shift what we had to look better."

"She came—such a nice young college woman—and said she had never been more interested in a task. She spent a day with each of us, and told us what to do to make things more artistic. She would take account of the things we had, and recommend other things that would go with them—keeping our expenses low in each case. She had brought samples of inexpensive but lovely curtains, catalogues of wicker and painted furniture, told us where we could best buy rugs, and left a lot of addresses with us so that we could order by mail from time to time."

"We had already gotten a great deal of help about the rearrangement of our kitchens, and most of the new cookers and devices that were suited to country conditions. This year, however, they have sent me to look up new laundry apparatus. You see, most of the big manufacturing concerns will gladly send a woman to any community to demonstrate their equipment, if they know that a large group of women are interested."

"Last summer we began extending our activities to the village. We enlisted the cooperation of our men, and established the beginnings of a public playground for the children next to the schoolhouse. Country children often lack those special forms of play which help to educate and cultivate them. We organized the boys into a village clean-up team—they built a fountain themselves in the square!—and the girls are learning how to do a hundred and one efficient things."

"The men laughed at us at first, a little; but now they are tremendously interested. Well, why shouldn't they be? We do our work in half the time, have much more comfortable and pretty homes, are making part of the family living by selling our work, and are much happier and more cheerful because we are so interested. The correspondence course has grown into a little club for the study of all sorts of worth-while things. We club together and subscribe to magazines, have somebody from the city come to lecture to us once in a while, and all in all feel that, although we are far away from the city, we have our little share in all the big things that are going on there."

"We have never called it a 'club' or 'society' or given it any organization name. We are merely village neighbors, who are getting beautiful things done, because we are doing them together."

## Caramel Charlotte Russe

Caramelize  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sugar by boiling it with a little water until it is golden brown in color. Add 1 cup of hot milk and let simmer until the caramel is dissolved, then pour on to the yolks of 2 eggs beaten with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar. When the mixture thickens, add 1 tablespoon of granulated gelatine, soaked in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of water. Stir over ice water until the mixture begins to set, then fold in 1 cup of cream, beaten stiff. Line a mold with paper, letting the ends of the paper hang over the sides of the mold. Then set sugar wafers or lady fingers as a second lining. Place a spoonful of the cream mixture at the base of each water to hold it in place, then fill the mold to the top of the wafers. Chill and serve.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Meets His Master Regularly

Late every afternoon in the fall and early winter, when the sun goes down and the shadows get thick under the trees in the yard, Mrs. Raymond takes down a lantern that hangs in her kitchen and gives it to Rusty, the big collie.

Rusty takes the handle into his mouth and holds his head high, partly to keep the lantern from touching the ground and partly because he is proud to be trusted on an important errand. Then he trots off along a winding path that leads through the woods to the railway station about a quarter of a mile away, writes John Clair Minot, in *Youths Companion*. There he waits on the platform for the train that brings Mr. Raymond from the city. Then Mr. Raymond lights the lantern and gives it back to Rusty, and the two set off together along the winding path to the house, where a good supper is waiting for both of them.

The path through the woods is a short cut. The distance from the house to the station is much farther by way of the street, and that is the reason Mr. Raymond always uses the path when he goes to take his train in the morning and when he comes back at night. Of course, the Raymond children, Louis, or his sister, Effie, could meet their father with the lantern, or Mr. Raymond himself could take it in the morning and leave it at the station to use when he gets home at night; but Rusty so much en-

joys his nightly task that no one else would think of doing it.

If, by any chance, Mrs. Raymond forgets to give Rusty the lantern when train time is near, he goes to the place where the lantern hangs in the kitchen, and barks. And if the train whistles while he is on his way through the woods, how he runs! But he never drops the lantern, even when persons who happen to be at the station pat his head and talk to him while he is waiting for his master to arrive.

When spring comes, and the days get so long that no lantern is needed, Rusty usually meets his master just the same—not every night, to be sure, but always unless there is something important that he and Louis happen to be doing. But in the fall and winter months, when he knows that his master depends on him, he is on the platform with the lantern every night when the train stops.

## Transposition

Today, as I at breakfast sat, I saw a thing—prayer, tell me what. Transpose it, and it will disclose. What grows between my neck and nose.

—My Magazine.

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Word diamond:

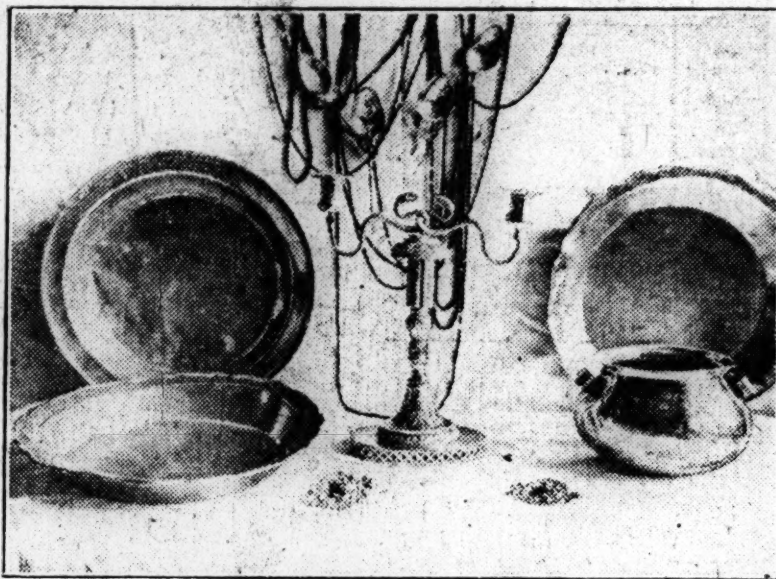
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## Old Peruvian Silver

LONDON, England.—The day is now past when old silver could be picked up cheaply in Peru, partly because the natives have come to recognize its value, and partly because so much of it has now found its way into private collections. By far the larger part of these belong to Europeans, for the

was even then considered a small sum. His reluctance arose from the fact that he had promised his wife to send them to Europe to be melted down and made into something modern.

Occasional peasants of the high sierras, and natives of the poorer class as well, and some of the old



Photographed for The Christian Science Monitor from a private collection

native of Peru has hitherto remained strangely apathetic toward the glories of the past, and has shown little of that keen interest in the mystery and antiquity of the story of his own land evidenced by so many historians and antiquaries in Europe and North America.

The collection in the above illustration was discovered many years ago, by a visitor, the silver being then in the possession of a small merchant in a village of the interior, on the borderland between Chile and Peru. The man had, apparently, no wish to part with his treasures, but he was finally induced to hand them over for what

families, proud of their descent from some scion of the Inca dynasty, still possess relics of the past in the shape of quaint, antique jewelry and pots and pans of old silver, of early Spanish or old Inca times. Some of these, apart from their age and intrinsic value, show much beauty in workmanship and design. The vessels and household goods of a ruler were never used by his successors, and some idea of the enormous wealth found by the Spaniards can be obtained from the fact that Atahualpa, that fine old Inca warrior, was able in a few days to collect ransom to the value of three and a half millions sterling.

## The Delectable Mince Pie

Typically American is the rich and fragrant mince pie. No holiday feast of winter is complete without it; and upon her success or failure with mince pie rises or falls many a housekeeper's culinary reputation. Dark, rich, and juicy, it is the appropriate topper to the turkey dinner. Recipes for mince meat vary only slightly. It may be bought put up in jars at the better food shops; but quite as good mince meat is made at home, and it is a savory occupation for a long morning in the kitchen, preparatory to a family feast.

An excellent recipe calls for 2 pounds of chopped meat, 1 pound of suet, 3 pounds of raisins, 3 pounds of currants, 2½ pounds of brown sugar, 1-3 cups of molasses, 3 quarts of chopped apples, 1 quart of meat liquor, 2 tablespoons of salt, 3 tablespoons of cinnamon, 2 teaspoons of mace, 2 teaspoons of powdered cloves, the grated rind and juice of 4 lemons, 1 piece (a quarter) of citron, shredded fine, 1 quart of sweet cider. Cook about 2½ pounds of the round, flank or shoulder of beef in 1½ quarts of water until tender, saving the liquor. Chop or grind the meat fine, being careful to remove all gristle, and weigh—it should make about 2 pounds. If the meat is very fat, use less suet. Mix the ingredients in the order named, and cook slowly until the fruit is tender. When done, add the quart of cider. Store in sterilized jars in a cool place. Add more cider when using, if it is not sufficiently moist. Half-glasses of jelly, sirup from pickled peaches, bits of preserves, and so on, may be added to the mince meat. Let the mixture stand at least 24 hours after it is made before it is used.

Another recipe gives a proportion of two-thirds apple to one-third meat, aggregating 4 pounds; 2 pounds of raisins, seeded and chopped, 1 pound of Sultana raisins, 2 pounds of currants, washed, carefully picked over, and dried, 3 quarts of cider, 1 tablespoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg, the same of cloves, and half the quantity of mace. Make very sweet with brown sugar. The meat should be a good piece of lean beef, boiled the day before it is needed. Half a pound of raw suet, chopped fine, may be added. Chop the meat, cleaning out bits of gristle and skin, and mix with twice the quantity of fine juicy apples, also chopped. Then put in the fruit, next the sugar and spice, lastly the cider. Mix very thoroughly, cover closely, and let stand 24 hours before making into pies.

The crust for mince pies must be as rich and flaky as the frame for such a culinary picture would have to be. Use only the best butter in pastry—cooking butter has no place here. The butter should be washed carefully in several cold, clear waters, and kneaded while under water, to extract the salt. Then wipe it dry and lay it in a cold place until you are ready to work it in.

"Keep cool" is a cardinal motto for pastry-makers. A marble slab is a good thing to roll paste out on. Next to this, the best article is a clean board of hard wood, which is never used for any other purpose. It is harder to make good pie crust in warm weather than cold, on account of the tendency of the butter to oil, and thus render the crust heavy and solid. A good crust uses 1 quart of flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of lard, sweet and firm,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of butter, about 1 small teaspoon of ice water. Sift the flour into a deep wooden bowl. With a broad-bladed knife or a small, keen chopper, cut the lard into the flour until it is as fine as dust. Wet with enough ice water to make a stiff dough, working it with a wooden spoon until obliterated to make it into a roll or ball

with your hands. Flour the hands and knead the paste into shape with as few strokes as will effect your end. Lay the lump upon a floured kneading board and roll it out into a thin sheet, always rolling from you with a quick, light motion. When thin enough, stick bits of butter in regular close rows all over the sheet, using a knife for this purpose rather than your hands. Roll up the paste into close folds as you would a sheet of music. Flatten it, so that the rolling pin can take hold, and roll out again as thin as before. Baste, roll up and then out until the butter is gone. It is a good plan to sprinkle the inside of each sheet with a little flour after buttering it, before making it into a roll. Finally, make out the crust, butter the pieplates, lay the paste lightly within them, and cut it off evenly about the edges after fitting it neatly.

Mince pies may either be fitted with a top crust, notched with a knife, or covered with criss-cross strips of pastry. Bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. Be particularly careful to have the heat as great at the bottom as at the top, or the lower crust will be clammy and soggy.

It is well, when the time can be spared, to lay the roll of dough, when all the butter is used up, in a very cold place for 15 minutes or so before rolling into crust. Indeed, some good cooks let it stand on ice for an hour in warm weather. They say it tends to make it flaky as well as firm. Touch the paste with the hands as little as may be practicable.

An easy and sure recipe for pie-crust is as follows: One pound of flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound butter, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 teaspoons of cream tartar, ice water to make a stiff dough. Chop half of the butter into the flour until it looks like yellow sand (sift the soda and cream tartar with the flour, passing it through the sieve twice to make sure it is well mixed); work with ice water into a stiff dough; roll into a thin sheet, baste with one third of the remaining butter, fold up closely into a long roll; flatten and reroll, then bake again. Repeat this operation three times, until the butter is gone; then make out the crust. This makes a very fine paste.

## Braised Heart

Wash a calf heart thoroughly, and stuff with bread dressing made of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of crumbs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of stock or hot water, 1 teaspoon of ground sage, one tablespoon of chopped onion, 1 teaspoon of chopped red pepper and 1 teaspoon of salt. Sew together at the top. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, roll in flour and sauté or brown in hot fat; place in a small, deep baking pan, fill the pan half full of boiling water, cover closely, and bake slowly two hours, basting every 15 minutes. It may be necessary to add more water. Remove the meat from the pan and thicken the liquor with flour mixed to a thin paste with cold water, using 2 tablespoons of flour for every cup of liquid. Season with salt and pepper, and pour around the meat before serving.

## Frying

Frying is cooking in deep fat. Beef drippings, Crisco, olive oil, lard or cottonseed oils may be used for this purpose. The fat should be smoking hot before using or 350 degrees F. It can be tested by dropping in an inch cube of stale bread. If the bread browns in 40 seconds, it is hot enough for cooked mixtures. For uncooked mixtures, 60 seconds should be allowed. After trying is done, the fat should be cooled, strained through a cheese cloth and kept in a cool place.

## Business Methods in Homemaking

"The woman who undertakes the administration of a home without understanding it, is on a par with a man who establishes a home without being able to support it," is the slogan of the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences, a corporation of the State of Illinois, endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce. That housekeeping is at last coming into its own and is being ranked as a profession, is the opinion of many active promoters of household efficiency in this country.

"It requires larger capacity and ability than is required in many so-called professions. It is the work of the housewife to plan, initiate, and direct the business of the household, and the woman who considers this work as an opportunity to share the responsibilities of the wage earner, appreciates the possibilities of her work," declares Miss Lillian Kemp, the director of this socializing institution, in a recent monthly bulletin of this school.

"The duties of the housewife are almost innumerable. The ideal housewife must have a knowledge of culinary affairs, must understand economical values of foods, as well as how to make them palatable; must understand marketing, laundry work, the keeping of household accounts, and must be able to superintend the cutting and making of ordinary garments. She must know how to furnish with taste and economy."

"Some say, 'Oh, but I do not have to bother with the mechanism of my house! I have good servants who are capable of managing everything; in fact, they know better how to manage than I do.' The man who makes a success of his business knows it from the foundation up. The really successful man or woman is the one who, having found his work, is sticking to it, learns it, loves it, and then teaches others to do it, keeping two eyes, two ears, and generally two feet busy most of the time seeing that they do it correctly."

In every well-organized and prosperous business corporation, efficiency has the first place in the management. There is no organization that demands more careful and systematic planning and execution than does the management of a modern household. In the management of all first-class business houses, all civic, state, and national governments, in nearly all large clubs, social and philanthropic, a yearly budget is made out. Yet how many households take this step in efficiency? The purpose of this budget is not to emphasize lack, but to prevent waste and to systematize the expenditures. Yet the statistics gathered by Miss Kemp indicate that few homemakers are availing themselves of this step toward efficient management of their households. In a course of lectures which Miss Kemp is giving in the School of Domestic Arts and Sciences of Chicago, on household management, she gives some helpful hints along this line. She has gathered enough statistics from those few who are trying the budget plan to justify her in feeling that the best results may be obtained from its use.

"Efficiency," Miss Kemp said, "is defined as a method by which the best possible results may be obtained by the least possible expenditure of time and money." The young housekeeper's problem during the first year, especially where she has almost no experience in managing the expenses of an establishment, is a complex one. She has to plan for many departments, and to study out the right proportion of expenditure of the family income for each of these items of expense. Just here a budget helps to classify and proportion each department of legitimate outgo for the family comfort. By the comparison of many budgets, some facts have been deduced that I feel will help every housewife. There can be no hard-and-fast rule, for in making out the budget we must be governed in proportioning the different items by the taste and condition of each family. It must never become a burden. Nor can you always live up to the budget."

Upon the request from Miss Kemp that all those keeping a budget show hands, out of some 30 or 40 women present only one admitted she was keeping a budget.

"We have come to learn how," was the answer from the rest. Their eager and intelligent questions proved, too, how honest is their search for help in their problems.

Upon the board Miss Kemp had placed some statistics which she had gathered from two family budgets, consistently lived up to, and which show two families of differing financial standing and size working out their problem of household efficiency in a businesslike manner. The per cents are rather interesting, because they show how individually each family estimates the relative importance of the general expenses. The tables follow, each giving the number in the family, the income, and the per cents allowed for each class of expenditure.

The first is a family of four, consisting of the parents and two young boys. The mother has a salary of \$520, and the father, who is a mechanic, averages about enough to bring the income up to \$1140 per year.

Food . . . . . \$520 44%

Rent . . . . . 145 12%

Clothing . . . . . 116 10%

Operating expenses . . . . . 205 18%

Cultural purposes . . . . . 150 14%

"Carfare, fuel and light, laundry, household equipment."

"The cultural purposes" includes amusements, lectures and other items that help to make things brighter and better.

The next table is that of a man and his wife for the first year of their housekeeping experience. Their class-

ification is different, and their estimate of the legitimate per cent for each item is also different.

Income . . . . . \$2,085 18%

Food . . . . . 350 16%

Rent . . . . . 500 24%

Clothing . . . . . 200 10%

Operating expenses . . . . . 415 25%

Insurance . . . . . 100

Recreation . . . . . 37

Educational . . . . . 28

Vacation . . . . . 100

Gifts . . . . . 25

Total expenditures for year, \$1,745

"Laundry \$75, telephone \$40, sundries and lunches for man \$125, sundries and lunches for woman \$75, incidentals \$100."

Among constructive and time-saving devices that will help the housewife carry out her budget are the household expense cards, arranged by Mrs. Alice Gitchell Kirk of Cleveland, O. These were highly recommended by Miss Kemp as auxiliaries to the budget plan. These cards are inexpensive. There is one for each week of the year, on which, in parallel columns, are the days of the week below which is a space for the insertion of the expense for each household item—groceries, meat and provisions, milk and ice, fuel and light, service, utensils,

laundry, miscellaneous and personal, which appear in a column at the left. At the bottom are the totals for each day of the week. At the right of the columns for each day is the total expenditure for the week of each separate item. At the right of this is a gain column and a loss column. The cards are arranged in the regular card catalogue manner, the name of the month filling the projecting heading of the card. With each set is a monthly card upon which the totals of each week can be transferred each month. At the right hand of the monthly columns is the expenditure per month for each item, as in the weekly column, so that, at a glance, a family may know just what the expenditures are each month, showing gains or losses. A yearly card completes the set, arranged as each monthly card is to show at a quick glance the financial record of the establishment. This same systematic training is going to make the homemaker much more efficient in her work in the larger household, civic, state and national. As the homemaker thinks it over, is it not worthy, this profession of household management, of the study and business efficiency applied to other great business establishments?

## Distinctive Table Linens

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French and Italian Lace, in Filet, Crepon, etc., combined with hand embroidery; handsome and attractive hand embroidery from Madeira; marvellous plain, fine Damask whose quality causes it to shine with satin-like sheen.

We have many special kinds of Linen wares not to be found elsewhere. In our search for original styles we ransack the corners of the earth. From China, India, Sicily, Mexico, Spain, Porto Rico, Russia, etc., we import odd handwork on Linen for the housewife who wants novel and distinctive things to give a touch of originality to her table.

Send for new catalogue "Housekeeping Linens" Orders by Mail Given Special Attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

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And she didn't pay the most for her gown either. She bought it at the Maxon Model Gown Shop, where the creations of the greatest modistes in the world are shown, where each frock has an individuality with that Parisienne smartness, and the prices are just one-half less than elsewhere.

Winter models now showing. Every design exclusive—all are originals. They were exhibited only on dress forms to illustrate the Parisienne modes. If you wear model sizes come and see them. You are never urged to buy.

Our afternoon and evening wraps are a revelation to our patrons. They range in price from \$39 to \$200.

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1587 BROADWAY 48th ST. NEW YORK

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"The Store of Service"

Carrying complete and up-to-date stocks in the latest and standard merchandise. Every department under expert supervision and everything in keeping with the BEST VALUES

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WEDDING INVITATIONS  
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Ask For—Get Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk Clean Milk

For Infants and Adults Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

An Acceptable Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand. Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

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Franklin's makes the most satisfactory and delicious bread, cakes and griddle cakes. Sold at all grocers. Boston.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Deeply Rooted

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS figure of the tree has enriched all religion and all literature, has taught lessons of beauty to all peoples. It types the ideal in character and offers the symbol of much that is desirable in human life. From the "tree" in the book of Genesis to the tree of life of which were for "the healing of the nations" in the Revelation of Saint John, the Scriptures contain many references to the loveliness of this metaphor, and its simple lessons have taught their truth to many hearts. The Apostle Paul in his letter to the Ephesians, longing "that Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith," wrote further to them, "that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; And to know the love of Christ, which passeth knowledge, that ye might be filled with all the fulness of God." And the figure in this form appeals with force to the man who wants to be better than he is for it shows him how to go about it. To be rooted and grounded is to draw strength from the sources of sustenance; is to be secured against tempest and drought; is to insure flower and fruitage. The tree looks to its roots, rather than to the outer appearance of leaf and blossom, for its vitality and its growth. All that is visible above the surface of the earth is just the effect of the unseen roots, and the strength and beauty of the tree are according to the vigor with which the roots lay hold of that from which the whole tree springs. Upon page 54 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "All must sooner or later plant themselves in Christ, the true idea of God." And again upon page 222 she declares, "We must destroy the false belief that life and intelligence are in matter, and plant ourselves upon what is pure and perfect." So planted, the man who wants to be better than he used to be finds a new tree springing in his thoughts, a tree of spiritual understanding, the roots of which are fixed in Spirit, divine Mind, not in matter; a tree that will, in the course of its growth, do what the prophet foresaw for Israel, "blossom

and bud, and fill the face of the world with fruit," because it is rooted in infinity.

Christian Science teaches that God is divine Mind, divine Principle, divine Love, and Life, and Truth, everywhere present and all powerful. It teaches that man is the idea of this divine Mind; spiritual idea because divine Mind is Spirit; perfect idea because the Mind is perfect; infinite eternal indestructible idea, because divine Mind, its origin and source, is infinite and undestroyable. In absolute truth God is the infinite cause from which spiritual man and the spiritual universe spring; so that spiritual man and universe are in reality and in their entirety the "tree" rooted and grounded in God—the full and perfect expression of the one creator, God. Christian Science teaches furthermore that the material man as he appears, is a counterfeit of man as he is, spiritual and perfect; and so that matter with all the paraphernalia of its supposed existence is an evil tree which never had its roots in God. The fruits of sin, sickness and death spring not from spiritual sources. The roots must be evil which produce evil fruit; the roots good which produce good fruit. And so Christian Science separates the fruit of the flesh from the fruit of the Spirit by separating that which has root in the flesh from that which has root in Spirit. It cuts to the source, and shows logically that the divine Mind creates spiritual man, while the falsity, or material sense, what Paul called the carnal mind and Mrs. Eddy calls mortal mind, puts forth its material man. And it reveals that there truly is but one man, the spiritual one, for that which has not its root in Spirit is but a passing mistaken temporal sense of man and of manhood that must eventually wither away for lack of true and enduring root.

Then how does that mortal who wants to be better than he used to be, happier and healthier than he used to be, go about it through Christian Science? First, he chooses the fruit of the Spirit; and then he "plants" himself in spiritual understanding, knowing he must root every conscious thought in Truth if he hopes for spirit-

ual fruit. When he learns that health and happiness grow from spiritual understanding he strikes deeper and deeper mental root into the knowledge of God as Spirit and man as spiritual, and he clings to this and lets it nourish his daily outlook as devotedly as the gardener plants his tree in proper soil and guards its first growths from storm or drought. Because the tree of evil, of heredity, temperament, environment, accident, circumstance, is only human belief and not a growth from God, it has less and less vitality to appear. In human consciousness. It is counteracted by the sturdy roots of divine understanding which draw spiritual strength from God and put forth trunk and branch of righteousness. Refusing to believe that evil, matter, sin, sickness and death, have origin in God or derive sustenance from Him, refusing to grant them power or place, withers the supposed roots of all things erroneous. In truth, to know there is no mortal, or carnal mind, because the ever-present divine Mind is the only Mind there is, takes from the tree of evil any soil to grow in; and it withers away because wrong-thinking no longer supports it.

So the enlightened Christian, taught by Christian Science that in reality good is power and evil is not power, strikes deeper root in God for every storm that assails him. Winds to break him, suns to scorch him, leave him stronger in his soil of Truth, richer in its nourishment of him, straighter and larger-grown with what it supplies him. Whatever sends his roots more firmly downward, multiplies his leaf and blossoming. So grow he must, until he, like the Israel of the prophet, shall fill the face of the world with all good fruit.

In Mrs. Eddy's poem, "The Oak on the Mountain's Summit" (published upon page 392 of Miscellaneous Writings), we can read her tribute to the lovely figure of the tree:

"Faithful and patient be my life as thine;  
As strong to wrestle with the storms of time;  
As deeply rooted in a soil of love;  
As grandly rising to the heavens above."

## By Rivers and Streams

"Running water has a charm all its own; it proffers companionship of which one never tires; it adapts itself to moods; it is the guardian of secrets," wrote Michael Fairless in his volume "The Grey Brethren." "I find my way to the river. I step into a boat

and pull upstream until the exertion has refreshed me; and then I make fast to the old alder-stump where last year the reed-piper nested, and lie back in the stern and think.

"The water laps against the keel as the boat rocks gently in the current; the river flows past, strong and quiet. There are side eddies, of course, and little disturbing whirlpools near the big stones, but they are all gathered into the broad sweep of the stream, carried down to the great catholic sea. And while I listen to the murmur of the water and watch its quiet strength the day's wrinkles are smoothed out of my face; and at last the river bears me homeward rested and at peace."

"One of the happiest memories of my childhood is the little brook in the home field. I know it was not a very clean little brook—it passed through an industrious manufacturing world—but to me then this mattered not at all. "Where it had its source I never found out; it came from a little cave in the side of the hill, and I remember that one of its banks was higher than the other. I once sought to penetrate the cave, but with sad results in the shape of bed before dinner and no pudding, such small sympathy have one's elders with the spirit of research. Just beyond the cave the brook was quite a respectable width—even my big boy cousin fell into mud and disgrace when he tried to jump it—and there was a gravelly beach, at least several inches square, where we launched out boats of hollowed elderwood. Soon, however, it narrowed, it could even be stepped over; but it was still exciting and delightful, with two perilous rapids over which the boats had to be guided, and many boulders

—for the brook was a brave stream, and had fashioned its bed in rocky soil. Further down was our bridge, one flat stone dragged thither by really herculean efforts. It was unnecessary, but a triumph. A little below this our engineering skill the brook widened again before disappearing under a flagged tunnel into the neighboring field. Here, in the shallows, we built an aquarium. It was not altogether successful, because whenever it rained at all hard the beasts were washed out; but there was always joy in restocking it. Under one of the banks close by lived a fat frog for whom I felt great respect. We used to sit and gaze at each other in silent intercourse, until he became bored—I think I never did—and flopped into the water with a splash.

"I have another friend—a Devonshire stream. I found it in spring, when the fields along its banks were golden with Lent-lilies. I do not even know its name; it has its source up among the old gray tors, and doubtless in its beginning had a hard fight for existence. When it reaches the plain it is a good-sized stream, although nowhere navigable. I do not think it even turns a mill; it just flows along and waters the flowers. I have seen it with my bodily eyes only once; but it has left in my life a blessing, a picture of blue sky, yellow bells, and clear rippling water—and whispered secrets not forgotten.

"All the Devonshire streams are full of life and strength. They chatter cheerily over stones, they toil bravely to shape out their bed. Their banks are white with tormentil, blue with forget-me-not, rich in treasures of starchy moss; the water is clear, cool in the hottest summer—they rise under the shadow of the hills, and their goal is the sea."

## In Andalusia

"We left Algeiras before daylight for Ronda. If the Spaniard sleeps late at home, on his travels he must be an early bird—the trains all seem to start between midnight and cockcrow," writes Maud Howe in "Sun and Shadow in Spain."

"Across the bay we could make out the faint silhouette of Gibraltar against the ashen sky, a black lion asleep under the pallid day-star. The swift-coming dawn little by little transformed it to a gray lion dormant on an amethyst sea."

"Sunrise came while we were in the heart of a dark forest. The hoary old trees had mighty, wide-spreading boughs, covered thick with small, gray-green leaves like the lilies; the trunks were old and frail—some of them were hollow shells that had housed a dryad or a satyr. They stood well apart from each other, their undergrowth . . . carefully trimmed away from their roots."

"Gold-tipped arrows of sunlight now began to pierce the thick green shadows of the forest, and striking the old trunks and the heavy lower branches brought out their wonderful tints.

"Look at those gorgeous rainbow trees! See the colors—mother-of-pearl, carmine, violet, lavender—what does it mean? I cried.

"It meant, I found, that this was the cork forest, and that the bark of

the cork trees had lately been cut. Those rainbow colors soon faded, however."

"The way now led over the Sierra Ronda, through the wildest, most beautiful part of Andalusia; past thickets of gum cistus, covered with glorious, golden-hearted, white blossoms; across green vegas enameled with clumps of amber gorse; through waves of daisies, white and yellow, regiments of scarlet poppies marching through the pale green wheat, multitudes of cornflowers, morning glories, and ruby-headed alfalfa, king of all the handsome clover tribe."

"The way had brought us within sight of the distant Sierras without our being aware. The mountains came to meet us, nearer, nearer; then, all at once, we were in their midst; the tall blue peaks came crowding all about us. As the engine panted 'up, up' the mountain pass, the way crossed a flashing mountain torrent leaping down, down to the vega and the sea beyond."

## Hear Every Man

Hear every man upon his favorite theme,  
And ever be more knowing than you seem.  
The lowest genius will afford some light,  
Or give a hint that had escaped your sight.  
—Stillinger.



Leatherstocking Cave

"Glimmerglass" is what James Fenimore Cooper named Otsego Lake, and to those who have once watched its ripples of glimmering crystal at sunset, the descriptive quality of the name is fully justified. Surrounded by noble hills sometimes descending

sheer into deep water, densely wooded, except where space has been made for summer estates, or for the village schoolhouse, or for park and monument; the outline of the lake gracefully varied by sweeping bays and its shores carpeted with vines and decked

with masses of forget-me-nots that seem to float on the water. Glimmerglass is indeed an "edication of itself to look upon," as Deerslayer exclaimed.

The cave that is called Leatherstocking's opens out of the cliff on

the eastern side of the lake. It is so high up as scarcely to be reached from the shore, and only by an intrepid climber from above. It has been bestowed upon Cooper's hero of many names on the theory, perhaps, that if he did not make some use of it in his adventures, he should have, considering its suitability for romance.

Almost directly opposite the cave is the spot where Lake Otsego's famous echo is clearest, an echo that is considered notable among the world's marvels of the sort, so distinct are its many repetitions. As Hurry said:

"The echoes repeat pretty much all that is said or done on the Glimmerglass, in this 'calm summer weather. If a paddle falls, you hear of it sometimes ag'in and ag'in, as if the hills were mockin' your clumsiness; and a laugh or a whistle comes out of them places, when they're in the humor to speak, in a way to make you believe they can rally converse."

## Alessandro Manzoni

"The position of Manzoni in modern Italian life and literature is doubly interesting, both because his work in poetry and the drama marks the vital turning point in the historic battle of Classicism with Romanticism, and because his romance, 'I Promessi Sposi,' is the greatest achievement in all Italian letters in the field of the novel. Walter Scott gave the country north of the Tweed a history in the 'Waverley Novels,' and Alessandro Manzoni's writing a little later, 'Rupert Sargent Holland says in 'Builders of United Italy,' 'at a time when Scott's work was a great factor in European literature, gave Italy a history in the same sense. The inestimable service that the 'Waverley Novels' did Scotland 'I Promessi Sposi' did the disrupted states of Italy.

"The spirit of the French Revolution was all-engrossing, as subversive of the old religions, philosophies, and literatures, as it was of the old politics. It represented the actual thoughts of the men of that era, but it developed so rapidly and fell into such excesses that its downfall was sudden and complete. Then the reaction set in, which, as De Sanctis in his history of the movement says, was 'as rapid and violent as the revolution.'"

"The same critic goes on to show that there were at this period two great philosophic principles, materialism and skepticism. In opposition to these there arose, Mr. Holland says, a movement which was carried to the heights of idealism.

"This spirit of idealism became the incentive for the new school of Romance in literature and the drama, in

contrast to the drab materialism of the revolutionary age. . . . It turned from recent atheistic tendencies to a mood of great devotion, from lax morality to a high degree of upright conduct, from the regard of liberty as the greatest good to that of responsibility to mankind as the goal. Only distinctly and secondarily political, this Romantic movement was first of all moral, and taught Italians that in order to be good citizens they must be good men first. As in all literary history the movement had a deep philosophic meaning, and this sense of moral responsibility was at the base of all Manzoni's great creative efforts."

Manzoni's greatest work, "I Promessi Sposi," appeared in 1826 and created, the writer says, "a tremendous impression. Scott said that it was the greatest historical novel ever written, and Goethe said: 'It satisfies us like perfectly ripe fruit.' It was the first and greatest Italian romance, and it awakened an interest throughout Europe in Italian history."

"The universal feelings of humanity pulse through its pages; as Dr. Garret says of it, 'As a picture of human nature the book is above criticism; it is just the fact, neither more nor less.'"

"To us who have seen the romantic movement give place in turn to that of realism, it is difficult to understand what Scott and Hugo, Goethe and Manzoni did for the men of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. They made people feel as they had not felt before the wide scope of existence and the importance of the individual. Literature had been a

## On a Motor-Car

"The first trips—the initiation, with the master's eye upon you—count for but little. One is not in direct communication with the wonderful beast. Its veritable character is hidden, for there is a tiresome intermediary between, a reticent, cunning interpreter—the responsible tamer. This writes Maurice Maeterlinck in his delightful essay, "On a Motor-Car," translated from the French by Alfred Sutro. "With your foot on the brake, and when you hold the levers and handles between your fingers, you are far from possessing the monster. By your side sits the master, whose sovereignty it has too long acknowledged; to him it is as obsequious, as submissively attached, as a faithful dog. For the thing is half-human."

"Yesterday," the writer continues, "the master drove us from Paris to Rouen. This morning he left me, having first taken me outside the gates of the old, many-steeped city. There I was, alone with the dreadful hippopotamus; alone in the open country, the horizon of immaculate blue on the left, on the right still faintly pink; alone on the desolate road that winds between oceans of corn, with islands of trees that turn into blue in the distance."

"Beneath my tremulous hand, the monster is alert and docile; and on either side of the road the cornfields flow peacefully onward, true rivers of green. The time has now come to try the power of ecstatic action. I touch magical handles. The fairy horse obeys. It stops abruptly. . . . It is now nothing more than a vast, inert mass of metal. How to reanimate it? I descend. . . . The plains, whose submissiveness immensity I have been braving, begin to contemplate revenge. Now that I have come to move, they fling themselves forward and wider around me. The blue dis-

tance seems to recede, the sky to recoil. I am lost among the impassable cornfields, whose myriad heads press forward, whispering softly, craving to see what I am proposing to do; while the poppies, in the midst of that undulating crowd, nod their red caps and burst into thousandfold laughter."

But no matter. His new-found knowledge is sure of itself. "The hippopotamus revives, gives its first snort of life, and then departs once more, aiming its song. I reconquer the plains, which again bow down before me. I give a slow turn to the mysterious 'advance-ignition' lever, and regulate carefully the admission of the petrol. The pace grows faster and faster, the delirious wheels cry aloud in their gladness. And at first the road comes moving towards me, like a bride waving palms, rhythmically keeping time to some joyous melody. But soon it grows frantic, springs forward, and throws itself madly upon me, rushing under the car like a furious torrent, whose foam lashes my face."

"Now, the road drops sheer into the abyss, and the magical carriage rushes ahead of it. The trees, that for so many slow-moving years have serenely dwelt on its borders, shrink back in terror."

They seem to be hastening one to another, to approach their green heads, and in startled groups to disappear. But as this rushes onward, they take panic and scatter and fly; each one quickly seeking its own habitual place; and as I pass them they bend tumultuously forward, and their myriad leaves, quick to the mad joy of the force that is chanting its hymn, murmur in my ears the valuable psalm of Space, acclaiming and greeting the enemy that hitherto has always been conquered but now at last triumphs: Speed."

## Roofs

The road is wide and the stars are out, and the breath of the night is sweet. And this is the time when Wanderlust should seize upon my feet. But I'm glad to turn from the open road and the starlight on my face, and leave the splendor of out-of-doors for a human dwelling place.

I never have known a vagabond who really liked to roam. All up and down the streets of the world and never have a home. The tramp who slept in your barn last night and left at break of day. Will wander only until he finds another place to stay.

The gypsy man sleeps in his cart with canvas overhead. Or else he crawls into a tent when it is time for bed. He will take his ease upon the grass so long as the sun is high, but when it is dark he wants a roof to keep away the sky.

If you call the gypsy a vagabond I think you do him wrong. For he never goes a-traveling but he takes his home along. And the only reason a road is good, every wanderer knows, is just because of the homes, the homes, the homes to which it goes! . . . —Joyce Kilmer.

## Anecdotes Concerning John Cotton

"He would often say with some regret after the departure of a Visitant, 'I had rather have given this Man a handful of money, than have been kept thus long out of my Study. . . . He was an early Riser, taking the morning for the Muses; and in his latter Days forbearing a Supper, he turned his former Supping time, into a Reading, a Thinking, a Praying time. Twelve hours in a Day he commonly studied, and would call that a Scholar's Day.'"

"Once . . . an humorous and imperious brother, following Mr. Cotton home to his House . . . rudely told him, 'That his Ministry was become generally either dark or flat. Whereof this meek Man, very mildly and gravely, made only this answer: 'Both, Brother, it may be, both: Let me have your Prayers that it may be otherwise.'"

"Another time, when Mr. Cotton had modestly replied unto one that would much Talk and Crack of his Insight into the Revelations: Brother, I must confess myself to want Light in those Matters. The Man went home and sent him a Pound of Candles: Upon which Action this good Man bestowed only a silent Smile."—Cotton Mather.

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One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.—Dulwer.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### Colonel Roosevelt's Nationalism

WHEN Colpel Theodore Roosevelt, a few days ago, addressed the American Academy of Arts and Letters on "Nationalism in Literature and Art," he had evidently not been removed long enough or widely enough from the partisan political campaign, in which he had taken so active a part, to have dissociated his thoughts from its issues and asperities. In that campaign millions of his fellow citizens were in disagreement with him, as the election which followed plainly indicated, although not on all points; not, indeed, on several most important points. Of the millions who differed from him, a very large percentage would have been glad could they have indorsed, with their votes, many of the things for which he stood without indorsing all of them.

In the address referred to he was, apparently, still unable to discuss, with all the breadth of his comprehensive vision, the points upon which he laid the greatest emphasis, and yet here, as in all of his campaign speeches, he expressed opinions and laid down propositions in which the great mass of his fellow countrymen most warmly concur. His plea was for a more distinctive expression of American sentiment in the art and literature of the United States. He would nationalize both, in conception and output. The greatest literature and the greatest art must spring, he insisted, from the consciousness of the people of the country if they were to be realized. The thinkers and the doers must strive for and accomplish the original. They must put national color and national thought into their accomplishments. There was, he said, only one thing worse than the stolid refusal to accept what is great and beautiful from outside, and that was servilely to copy it. He added:

We of this nation are a people different from but akin to all the peoples of Europe. Our language and our literature are English, and the fundamentals of our inherited culture are predominantly English, but we have taken toll of many foreign nations. We are developing a new national life, but of course, to make the type self-consciously anti-English, shows as mean a sense of uneasy inferiority as to make it a mere imitation of the English.

The nationalistic ideal to which Colonel Roosevelt looks, disappointingly at present, perhaps, cannot as he views it be attained save through display of national prowess. The world must be impressed with the fighting qualities of the nation before it can be impressed by its intellectual qualities. To obtain a hearing it must establish by some act of physical valor its right to be heard. Moral valor will not do. "I care as little," he exclaimed in his address, "for the cubist school in patriotism as I care for it in art or poetry. The effort to be original by being fantastic is always cheap."

Now, if Colonel Roosevelt would only assume that the public opinion of his country, which registered disapproval of his doctrine of force in the recent election, is not less mindful of the country's dignity and national honor than he is, he would find practically the whole nation agreeing with him as regards some of his main contentions. His countrymen would, as a rule, rather be with him than against him, and they are very likely to be with him in a body here:

It behoves us in the United States not to be content with repeating, on a larger scale, the history of commercial materialism of the great Phœnician commonwealth. This means that here in America, if we do not develop a serious art and literature of our own, we shall have a warped national life. Most certainly I do not mean that art and literature are worth developing unless they are built on a national life which is strong and great in other ways, unless they are expression for that valor of soul which must also come before beauty.

It is not so much the ideal as the phraseology of Colonel Roosevelt that prevents millions of his fellow countrymen from agreeing with him heartily most of the time. Take this passage also from the address in question:

If a nation is not proudly willing and able to fight, for a just cause, for the lives of its own citizens, for the honor of its flag, even for the rescue of some oppressed foreign nationality, then such a nation will be an ignoble nation, and this, whether or not it achieve the sordid prosperity of those who are merely successful hucksters, or whether it kills its virility by an exclusive appreciation of grace, ease and beauty. Strength, courage and justice must come first.

With this attitude the sentiment of the United States is in complete accord. It is one of the most serious mistakes to suppose that because people are opposed to fighting and unwilling to fight they will hesitate to defend themselves, their homes, their institutions and their ideals when these are threatened or attacked. The one and only objection to Colonel Roosevelt's position is that it is predicated on the inevitable necessity of force in national achievement. That is the militaristic view; and against it there is unquestionable popular opposition, an opposition that is expected to weigh mightily when the day arrives for the settlement of the present great conflict, and it will, undoubtedly, be found arrayed immovably against war, and for arbitration, in the settlement of all future international disputes. It will have scant sympathy to offer any element that may hold for a continuation of the system that has been a blighting influence in human affairs down through the centuries; it will offer little tolerance of the chauvinist, the jingo, the militarist in any form or guise. By such a course the United States will advance and develop art, and literature, and everything that makes for the good of mankind. The paramount obligation of the United States, in the development of its strength and glory, is to be a world example in peace and equity, not a menace, and, above all things, not a new terror, to the rest of the nations.

### The Spanish Cortes and the War

EVER since Count de Romanones assumed office as Premier, last December, he has, like his predecessor, Señor Dato, been faced by the problem of preventing

public discussions of the war, in the Cortes and elsewhere throughout the country. Something over a year ago, when a great interventionist wave was sweeping over the Spanish people; when Señor Lerroux, the fiery radical leader, was visiting the battle front in France, and sending back the most rousing reports of what he had seen and what he had done, the chief problem was to prevent the holding of public meetings. The law declared that there was to be no public discussion of the war; but those who wanted to discuss it in public were apparently possessed of inexhaustible resource in the matter of achieving their purpose. Barcelona, ever a region of difficulty for the authorities, was the chief center, and many were the meetings that began innocently enough, even progressed after a manner commendably law-abiding, but that, without a moment's notice, as frequently as not, concluded with speeches of the most violently propagandist nature, quite regardless of police agents or other representatives of authority who might be present.

For some time past the position in this respect has not been so difficult. The great problem has been the growing determination of the Cortes to discuss the whole question, the Government's policy, the submarine warfare, the question of shipping and, in fact, anything else of a like nature it might have a mind to discuss. The position has, indeed, been growing so complex, lately, that Count de Romanones' capitulation, shown in his recent decision to fix a date when such discussion may take place, came as no surprise to those who recognized the true nature of the situation. It was quite clear when Señor Domínguez acceded to the Prime Minister's urgent request, some weeks ago, not to proceed with his interpellation of the Government in the Senate in regard to the submarine question, that he only did so under extreme pressure, and on the understanding that the Government would take immediate and effective action in the matter. When, therefore, the question was taken up in the Chamber, and the Republicans declared that what had been called the "patriotic silence" of the Cortes had resulted in nothing but national humiliation, and ought to be terminated, it surprised no one that Count de Romanones bowed to the inevitable and gave the assurance required of him. He was careful to assure the members that upon them would rest the whole responsibility for anything untoward which might result from it. The Cortes, however, was in the mood to take any amount of responsibility, and there the matter rests at present. Further developments will be awaited with interest.

### A Chicago Loan for China

THE Chinese legation in Washington has announced the consummation of a loan of \$5,000,000 in gold to its Government by the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago. The financial institution named ranks with the most resourceful in America, its deposits running to \$200,000,000; but its business, like that of interior banks generally, has, in the past, been domestic rather than foreign, except where it has subscribed to loans negotiated with New York houses. Whether the present transaction breaks precedent or not, it is of a character to awaken interest, especially in view of the long-entertained ambition of Chicago to share with New York more fully, and, as its bankers believe, more equitably, in the honor and profit accruing to a recognized money center.

A \$5,000,000 gold loan to a foreign government would not be of great moment to New York, where loans of much larger amount, and of like character, are constantly being made, nor does the amount involved cut very much figure in the daily banking business of Chicago, the annual clearings of which exceed \$16,000,000,000; but it is something of a departure that a loan of any size should be made by a foreign government with Chicago.

It is explained in the dispatches that loans to China, particularly through New York banks, not only have been repeatedly negotiated for during the past year, but have been regarded as essential to China's continued freedom from revolution. There has been a pressing need of money in the Empire; and the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, it seems, has had the loan under consideration for some months. This institution referred the matter to Secretary of State Lansing, who, it is said, encouraged the negotiations, writing that the State Department is always gratified to see the Republic of China receive financial assistance from citizens of the United States, and that it is the policy of the department, now as in the past, to give all proper diplomatic support and protection to the legitimate enterprises abroad of American citizens.

It should not pass unnoticed that, while an assurance of protection by the Government is always desirable and welcome where foreign loans are in question, the credit of China in the United States, or elsewhere, is not dependent solely upon any such guarantee. We have the word of financiers of the highest standing that China's credit is as good as that of any other nation. Whatever may be the conditions in China, politically or industrially, the conditions morally, in all money transactions, are sound.

How much farther Chicago may go in the matter of caring for foreign loans is, of course, entirely problematical. The banks of the city that is the financial center of the immensely wealthy Middle West have plenty of surplus cash, and are ready for anything that offers in the way of safe and profitable investment. Having made a start, they may become a very important factor in the financial rehabilitation movement in the Eastern Hemisphere which seems certain to come with the dawn of peace.

### Canada and Niagara Power

THE action of the manufacturers of the Black Rock district of Buffalo, N. Y., in complaining of the cutting off from them, by the Dominion Government, of power generated at Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side, is truly characteristic, as is the remedy for which they are hoping and striving. The reason why Canada is not furnishing so much power as formerly to industries on the American

side is that Canada, because of the boom in its own business, has no hydro-electricity to spare. This is, of course, an entirely adequate reason. It is useless for the Black Rock manufacturers to complain about it. They have probably made complaint only with the object of winning sympathy that they calculate may be of use to them in obtaining the remedy they seek.

In view of the fact that they have been deprived of their customary supply of electric power from the usual Canadian surplus, they say that it is nothing more than fair that, in order to prevent the factories of the Black Rock district from running short, the Federal Government should permit them to take the power they need, amounting to the product of 4000 cubic feet of diverted water a second, from the Niagara River direct.

What could be simpler than this? The Dominion and the United States are already allowing the diversion of more water per second from Niagara than the great natural scenic attraction can afford to lose, and now, because there is a business boom on in Canada, it is proposed, by a group of manufacturers in New York, that the waters which still feed the cataract shall be further depleted.

We would not place the blame on the New York manufacturers or the Ontario manufacturers, in particular or altogether, for seeking to draw power from the Niagara River. The blame rests, primarily and mainly, with the people of the two nations, who permit their governments to give what belongs to neither of them to private corporations. The Falls of Niagara belong to humanity, not to Canada or to the United States. They are an inheritance in trust. They should be handed down to other generations, unimpaired in beauty. They came out of the immeasurable past; they should be preserved for the immeasurable future.

The only way in which they can be so preserved is by ousting all intruders upon the waters of Niagara River, whether they be United States or Canadian interests. It has been proved, time and again, that these interests will not be content with a little, or even a great deal, but with nothing less than all. So long as they may take an inch they will demand an ell, at every opportunity and on every excuse. Let the manufacturers of the Niagara region find their power elsewhere. They are not entitled to special privilege. The first duty of the United States and Canadian governments in this particular is to rescue Niagara Falls from the grasp of the spoiler.

### Mayors and Lord Mayors

THE time-honored "Lord Mayor's Show," which was held, with all accustomed ceremony, and many up-to-date additions, in London recently, serves to emphasize, year by year, how ancient an institution is the office of mayor. Londoners who turn out in hundreds of thousands to see the procession, the wonderful Lord Mayor's coach with its still more wonderful coachman, and the many other goodly sights of the show, ancient and modern, have recollections on the subject in varying degrees of definiteness. All are assured, however, that they are witnessing something which, in some form or another, Londoners have been witnessing for many centuries, back to the days of my Lord Mayor Sir Richard Whittington, and for long years before his day. The Londoners recognize the celebration as an ancient institution, and if they are inclined to laugh at themselves for keeping it up and enjoying it so hugely, nevertheless, it is a thread of continuity with old London which no true Londoner would wish to see severed.

The word Mayor itself is variously derived from the Norman *maieur* or *mair*, meaning "one who looks after, tends or guards," and from the Latin *major*, meaning greater or superior. Marly lean towards the latter derivation, and, in this form, the word is found in use in several connections amongst the nations which succeeded the Roman Empire, and made Latin the basis of their speech. Thus was the officer who governed the King's household styled the *major domus*, or the mayor of the household; whilst there was also the *major cubiculi*, or the mayor of the bedchamber, and so forth.

Before the Twelfth Century, the chief official in the English town had been called the reeve or bailiff, and where the town was also a port, he was styled the portreeve. In Richard I's reign, however, London imitated the French *communes* in styling the chief officer a mayor; in 1208 the ancient city of Winchester had a mayor, and very soon the title became common and, ultimately, the one generally accepted. It was in the time of the Plantagenets that the large towns first secured from the King a formal recognition of their rights and privileges in the form of charters, and so the reeve or bailiff of the paramount tenant in capite, or great baron, disappears, and the mayor, chosen by the whole body of burgesses, takes his place. The story of how the corporations, as years went by, formed themselves into close bodies, filled by their own vacancies, elected their own mayor, and even controlled the election of members of Parliament; and how all such abuses were ultimately swept away by the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835, is one of the great stories in English municipal history. Today the mayor is recognized as the official head of a municipal government. He must be a "fit person," and is to be elected annually on November 9th by the Council of the Borough from among the aldermen or councillors or persons qualified to be such.

In London, the Lord Mayor was ever a great man; he was the personification of the stern struggle for privilege which the City long waged with the Crown, and although many of these privileges are, today, obsolete, as far as any advantage to the citizens is concerned, they are as jealously guarded as ever. Amongst the most remarkable of them may be mentioned the Lord Mayor's right to close "Temple Bar," one of the official entrances to the City, to the Sovereign. Temple Bar, it is true, has vanished, but the right still remains. Then, in the City he holds a position second only to the King himself; whilst it rests with the Lord Mayor to summon the Privy Council on the accession of a new sovereign. London, of course, has always been unique in these, as in many other respects, and, when the act for the reform

of municipal corporations was passed in 1835, the City was specially excepted from its provisions. London, York, and Dublin have, for many centuries, enjoyed the privilege of styling their mayors Lord Mayor. When, exactly, or how this privilege was acquired, is not known. Queen Victoria, on the occasion of her first jubilee, in 1887, extended the privilege to several other cities in the United Kingdom by letters patent.

### Notes and Comments

IT HAS been said of the Englishman that no matter where you put him down in the world, he will look for a piece of grass, and proceed to make a cricket pitch. Sir John Macdonald, the Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, has been telling a story ancient this, as a result of a recent visit to the front. On one side of a road, somewhere in France, he says, you will see a vigorous game of football. On the other side, a little lower down, a game of cricket. And then, and you find yourself compelled to smile, you will notice, coming gingerly down the road in running shoes, a figure clothed, if it can be called clothed, in the meagerest of running tights. It is when this figure meets an officer that the comedy reaches its zenith. Unable to settle the point of disciplinary etiquette as to whether a costume of this kind constitutes the King's uniform, in a sense such as to demand the delivery of a salute, the eyes of the figure range over the entire landscape in a frantic effort to avoid those of the officer.

OF THE many interesting changes which have come over public opinion in the United Kingdom, during the last two years, few are more striking than that in regard to woman suffrage. It is not that great numbers of public men and public bodies have formally registered altered views. The change is seen much more in a kind of general admission, met with everywhere, that the whole question is on a different basis; that woman suffrage is, in fact, already an admitted necessity, because the view of the nation has really swept far beyond it. The admission of Sir Edward Donner, at Manchester, recently, that he had been converted to woman suffrage, because of what he had seen during the past two years, is only an expression of a feeling that is growing more common every day.

MISS RUTH LAW, who has just made such an exceptionally good aeroplane record, had, previous to her flight from Chicago, achieved the women's altitude record. In her competition with Carlstrom and Gordon, at Sheepshead Bay last May, she ascended 11,200 feet. Even then she was not content, since she wished, above all things, to break the men's altitude record. She has a right to compete with man in every way, of course, but the public will derive more satisfaction from her achievements along utilitarian than along spectacular lines. There is nothing useful to be accomplished by simply going up two or three miles in the air. It is the useful side of aeronautics that calls for presentation at this time.

THERE is much to commend in the contention of Wilbur W. Marsh, treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, that no person should be allowed to contribute more than \$1000 to a political campaign fund. An improvement on this, however, would be positive prohibition of all political campaign fund contributions. As a way out of the present system, the national Government should establish a nonpartisan federal election board which would meet all legitimate and reasonable election expenses. In the face of facts that must be apparent to every intelligent observer, the method now in vogue of reporting the private campaign expenses of parties and of individuals is farcical.

THERE are certain signs betokening ebullition of the political waters in France, yet the Union Sacrée for all practical purposes, stands firm. This unity, for a period of over two years, among a people so hypercritical and mercurial, is just another evidence of the mettle of the Gallic race. It has been observed in the *Revue de Paris* that, like the grenadiers of Napoleon, the Union Sacrée grows, but always holds fast.

IT is sheer folly to talk of increased production in the United States as a means of checking the advance in prices. There is more production now than can well be cared for. On the first of the month a shortage of 108,000 freight cars was reported in the country. The figure is expected to grow to 175,000 by Dec. 1. The shortage is determined by subtracting the number of idle or empty cars from the cars requested but not available. In other words, 108,000 freight cars could be employed at this time in distributing products that would relieve the markets of the nation, if the cars were to be had. It is the crude and antiquated system of distribution that is manifestly behind the so-called "shortages" of necessities, and behind "cornered" markets and high prices.

HARRY B. MITCHELL, the newspaper man who was a competitor of Miss Jeannette Rankin in the race for Congress in Montana, and who ran not far behind her, will not ask for a recount, or otherwise attempt to interfere with the issuance of a certificate to the lady. He declares that he would not deprive her of the office if he could. Newspaper men are, probably, not wholly without faults, but lack of gallantry is not often one of them. Mr. Mitchell seems to be a typical editor, and consequently knows how to lose so well that his defeat shines out like a victory.

WOMEN teachers in Philadelphia insist that they should have the same pay as men for the same grade of work in the schools. To equalize the salaries of its public school instructors on this basis will cost the municipality an additional \$275,000 a year, but how can the municipality reconcile its conscience to saving this amount annually at the cost of the women who are performing their duties ably and faithfully? It is not merely a question of saving or spending; it is also a question of dealing squarely with the women teachers.